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## Battle of Britain Recalled at 40

### Repelling of Luftwaffe Was One of History's Decisive Battles

Writer of the following article, a military correspondent of the New York Times, covered the battle of Britain.

by Drew Middleton

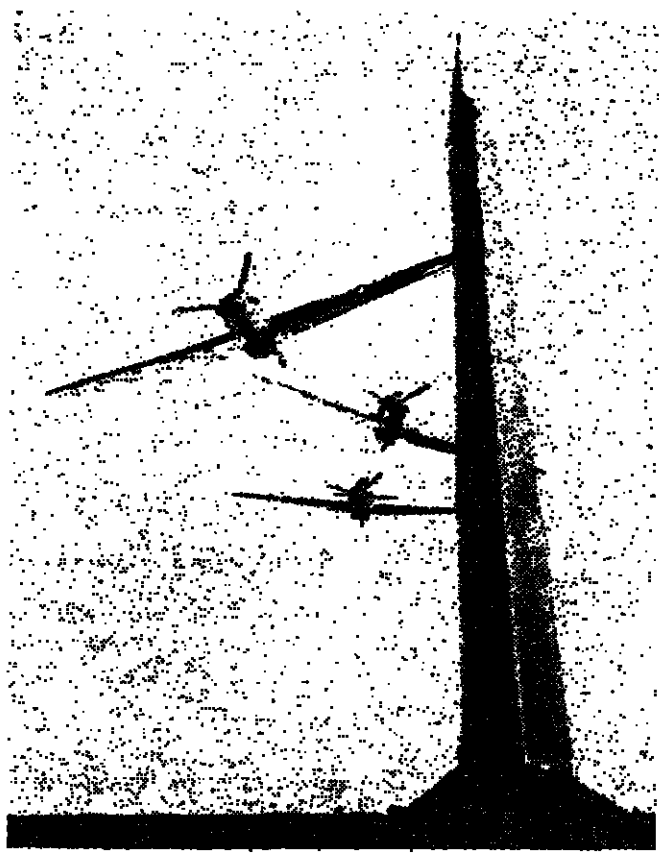
NEW YORK — Late on the evening of Sept. 15, 1940, the figure seated next to Air Marshal Keith Park turned from his operations room and addressed the chief of No. 11 Group.

"The other reserves have been used," said Marshal Park.

"The Luftwaffe has been repelled," said the chief of No. 11 Group.

"The battle of Britain is over," said the chief of No. 11 Group.

"The battle of Britain is over," said the chief of No. 11 Group.



Hurricane fighters of World War II, which helped win the battle of Britain, in a photograph taken May 22, 1940.

**Hitler Checked**

At July the Germans, who destroyed the armies and air of France, Belgium and the Netherlands, were poised for invasion of Britain. All the Navy and Army asked that the Luftwaffe drive the Air Force out of the skies. The fighter pilots of the Luftwaffe, trained to survive, four years U.S. and British armies, were off from the very shores, had sought to occupy, and the German bastion in the greatest seaborne invasion in history.

could, understated conviction that they would win, that the Germans could not gain the air superiority they needed to invade successfully.

The course of the fighting that Sept. 15, a Sunday, was dictated by a major German strategic blunder. On the night of Aug. 23 a few British bombers had struck Berlin, something Hitler had assured his people could never happen. Until then the Luftwaffe had been successfully attacking British forward fighter airfields and sector stations. These fields and their nerve centers were the country's first line of defense against any German invasion, and under the bombing several squadrons of fighters had been withdrawn from them.

**Target Switch**

Hitler, enraged by the British bombing, ordered Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, an experienced airman who should have known better, to switch targets in the bombing, which had been carried out in daylight. The Goering followed orders and the stage was set for the ultimate German defeat.

On Sept. 15, the Luftwaffe's Air Fleet II was to carry out a series of raids on central London, with subsidiary attacks on Portland and Southampton. Albert Kesselring, the German commander, put about 850 aircraft into the operation. But to strike London by day meant exposure of the bombers and their escorting fighters to the remaining air-defense squadrons as they followed the silver ribbon

## Tim Kraft Denies Allegation He Used Cocaine

## ter Campaign Manager Quits Pending Drug Inquiry

Edward T. Pound

NEW YORK — Tim Kraft, campaign manager for President Carter, said he was stepping down from his post following a report that he was under investigation for alleged cocaine use.

Kraft, 39, who was a senior aide before taking his post last year, announced on Sunday in an eight-paragraph letter that he was taking "a leave of absence" so as to "avoid any appearance of impropriety."

Kraft said he was "completely innocent of the charges," and he said he had "categorically denied" using cocaine during an interview last month with the FBI.

The departure of Mr. Kraft with only 52 days left before the Nov. 4 election left the Carter-Mondale re-election forces in a state of some disarray.

Mr. Kraft's announcement, which was seen as a move by the Carter-Mondale forces to defuse a potentially explosive situation, came only one day after The New York Times reported that he was under investigation.

A special panel of three federal judges last week appointed a special prosecutor, Gerald Gallinhouse, a New Orleans lawyer, to investigate charges that Mr. Kraft used cocaine on a visit to New Orleans two or three years ago, according to sources close to the panel.

No details of the incident were available. Justice Department officials declined to discuss any aspect of the case or the appointment of Mr. Gallinhouse, a former U.S. attorney in New Orleans.

Mr. Gallinhouse was appointed under the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, which provides that

the attorney general must appoint a special prosecutor if a preliminary investigation into allegations made against top government or campaign officials shows the charges are not completely frivolous.

There was little political reaction Sunday morning to Mr. Kraft's problems. Spokesmen for Ronald Reagan said the Republican presidential candidate had no comment regarding disclosures that Mr. Kraft was being investigated.

At the same time that Mr. Kraft's statement was issued last Sunday afternoon, the Carter-Mondale Re-election Committee also released a statement by Robert Strauss, chairman of the committee.

## 'Fine Young Man'

Mr. Strauss said: "I deeply regret that the Carter-Mondale campaign will be deprived of the services of a fine young man who has categorically denied the allegations against him."

"I have no doubt that Tim will be vindicated and I trust that everyone will understand that the ap-

## Polish Communists Calling for Purge

from Agency Dispatches

AW — President Henryk Jablonski said in a speech to the Polish party members to corruption.

Party must be purged of who stain its good name and its credibility," he said in an unsigned editorial.

life-style much higher than their comrades.

"The problem of purging our ranks from the individuals who have been put on the agenda," he said. "These individuals make a decided margin of our ranks though the enemies of the party have tried to say just the opposite," it said.

Union activists said the meeting scheduled for the Baltic seaport, center of last month's mass strikes, would be a major step toward the consolidation of activities by the new unions, whose formation was one of the key concessions granted by the government in its historic agreement to end the walkouts.

The announcement of plans for an umbrella labor organization was the first indication of the form that the free union organization will take.

Monday, union activists in groups organizing free unions all over Poland plan Wednesday in Gdansk to be founding of a national Communist labor organization.

**No Names**

Ybuna editorial named no names but there have been reports of allegedly corrupt party officials circulating in Warsaw. Party people are known to various villas and to lead a

**EC Meeting**

OECE meeting in Vienna. Arabias says it will cut its oil production from 10 levels until OPEC on a long-term price y. Page 2.

**Dissemt**

ing Chinese authorities down the last public star area and the last magazine. Page 4.

**in Poland**

fluent member of the committee of the Polish communist party says that change is coming — 4 soon. Page 2.

## Sweet South Sea Idyll Sours

### Tongan Prince Must Decide: Bride or Kingdom

By Robert Trumbull

HONOLULU — When the handsome prince from a distant South Pacific kingdom married the lovely young woman of ordinary birth, first in a Christian ceremony and then at an ancient Polynesian wedding rite on one of Honolulu's most beautiful beaches, it seemed a fairy tale come true for the 700 guests at the lavish Polynesian-style reception that followed.

But the fairy tale has become a tangle of tropical romance and royal dalliance in the South Seas, with an American entertainment personality who bears a high Samoan title as a central figure in the tale.

When news of the wedding reached the far-off island kingdom of Tonga, about 2,200 miles (3,520 kilometers) northeast of Sydney, Australia, the king was furious. He issued a royal proclamation last week that had the effect of canceling the marriage, at least in Tonga.

However, the wrath of the 6-foot-5-inch, 350-pound king, Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, a near-absolute monarch in his tiny realm of some 200 small islands and about 100,000 people, has no legal standing in Hawaii, where the marriage remains undisturbed under U.S. law.

**Tongan Throne**

So the 25-year-old British-educated prince, Tokunaho, now faces a choice of remaining with his 20-year-old bride in exile or going back home to resume a life of status and wealth as second in line to the Tongan throne.

The couple remained in seclusion last weekend at the home of the bride's father, a half-Norwegian, half-Tahitian producer of Polynesian dance revues who was born Dwayne Anderson, but later became the high chief of Samoa under the name Matagi Alafua Tavana.

Meanwhile, potential U.S. immigration problems loomed for the newlyweds. Mr. Tavana, who has adopted his Samoan title as his legal name, said that the prince had formally applied for permanent residence in the United States at the time of the wedding ceremony seven weeks ago.



Traffic in Ankara Monday passing one of few remaining tanks in the city after Friday's coup.

## Iran Aide Says More Conditions To Be Made on Hostage Release

Reuters

TEHRAN — The speaker of the Iranian Majlis (parliament) said Monday that the legislature would impose additional conditions for the release of the American hostages, which were set by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader.

The speaker, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, said that

the Majlis, which is expected to start debate Tuesday on the fate of the 52 hostages, would insist on an apology from the United States for its former involvement in Iran.

In a statement last Friday, Ayatollah Khomeini made no mention of a U.S. apology, as Iran had previously demanded. He said that the hostages could be freed if the United States returned the wealth

of the late shah, unblocked Iranian frozen assets, dropped claims against Iran and promised not to interfere in Iran's affairs.

But when he was asked at a news conference Monday whether the Majlis' conditions would be the same as Ayatollah Khomeini's, the speaker said: "No. Definitely, there are more conditions. The imam (Ayatollah Khomeini) has not mentioned all the conditions and he has delegated the issue to the Majlis."

## Lengthy Secret Discussions On Iran Captives Reported

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — Secret negotiations have been under way for three months to gain the release of the 52 American hostages in Iran before the U.S. presidential election Nov. 4, the Montreal daily La Presse said Monday. It said Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini favors the plan.

Negotiations between the U.S. State Department and Iran's former foreign minister, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, were conducted on the basis of a document prepared by European intermediaries, said the report by Robert Pouliot, Middle East correspondent for La Presse, a major left-of-center, French language daily.

La Presse was the first to report Canada's rescue of six Americans from Tehran in January.

In spite of the report, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said Monday that the Carter administration has been unable to open direct negotiations.

"We have a number of channels open to try and communicate messages of one kind or another," he said. "One never knows when one of those suggestions takes root and blossoms out in the kind of contact that results in negotiations. But that link has not yet been made."

Mr. Muskie's comment contrasted somewhat with a statement by President Carter hours earlier that recent remarks by Iranian government leaders "might very well lead to resolution" of the hostage crisis in the future.

Speaking at a town meeting in Corpus Christi, Texas, Mr. Carter said: "Now finally there is an elected Congress called the Majlis, a prime minister, a speaker of the house and a president (in Iran). They are making statements that might very well lead to resolution of this problem in the future."

## Nkomo Party Aide Killed By Supporters of Mugabe

United Press International

SALISBURY — The supporters of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo fought each other with grenades, automatic weapons and stones over the weekend, police reported Monday.

An elderly official of Mr. Nkomo's party was killed by a crowd of Mugabe supporters and at least 38 persons were injured in clashes

in Salisbury, neighboring Chitungwiza and Sinoia, 65 miles (104 kilometers) west of the capital.

The one reported fatality, Marufu Tsvande, was beaten to death by a crowd Saturday after a gathering at which political commissars of Mr. Mugabe's party told about 200 persons that there should be only one party in Zimbabwe, witnesses said.

After his slaying, civilian Mugabe supporters and guerrillas looted seven huts belonging to Nkomo followers and destroyed the dwellings with grenades and Molotov cocktails, witnesses and police said.

The clash took place outside Salisbury at a refugee camp in Chitungwiza, where earlier Saturday a grenade thrown into a beerhall wounded 27 persons, three critically. Residents blamed the attack on Nkomo followers.

**4 Injured**

Four persons were injured in the same area Sunday night, apparently when a grenade exploded as one of the four was about to throw it into a house.

In Salisbury's Harari township here in March of the UN Human Rights Commission, Mohammed al-Jabiri, Iraqi ambassador to Spain, was elected to the group by Asian delegations, and later chosen as the group's chairman by his four colleagues from Costa Rica, Britain, Yugoslavia, and Ghana.

But Mr. al-Jabiri failed to turn up to the group's first full session here in June, and his wife is understood to have telephoned the UN human rights secretary shortly afterward to say that her husband had been called back abruptly to Iraq. She, too, left Madrid a short time later.

UN sources say that repeated efforts to talk to Mr. al-Jabiri, or to establish his whereabouts, have been rebuffed by Iraqi diplomats in Geneva. This has raised fears that Mr. al-Jabiri may have been killed during the purges that have continued under Saddam Hussein since he took over as president of Iraq from Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr in July, 1979.

Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group, alleged recently that there has been a surge in executions this year in Iraq, with more than 100 people reported killed in the six weeks

**Main Issue**

Hojatoleslam Rafsanjani said that the Majlis session Tuesday would "decide the manner of discussions" about the hostages and that their fate is now the main issue on the Majlis agenda. "We will decide whether the Majlis will itself discuss the issue or a special commission will do it," he said.

The families of the American hostages, meanwhile, have offered to meet Iranian officials in hopes of securing their freedom, according to a statement from the Carter administration.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Disappearance Is Feared Of UN Rights Panel Head

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — A special United Nations working group on "disappeared" persons began work here Monday amid increasing fears that its chairman, an Iraqi diplomat, has disappeared.

The five-member group was established following the meeting here in March of the UN Human Rights Commission. Mohammed al-Jabiri, Iraqi ambassador to Spain, was elected to the group by Asian delegations, and later chosen as the group's chairman by his four colleagues from Costa Rica, Britain, Yugoslavia, and Ghana.

But Mr. al-Jabiri failed to turn up to the group's first full session here in June, and his wife is understood to have telephoned the UN human rights secretary shortly afterward to say that her husband had been called back abruptly to Iraq. She, too, left Madrid a short time later.

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## Premier Selected In Turkey

### Generals Agree To Honor Debts

From Agency Dispatches

ANKARA — Turgut Ozal, economic adviser to deposed Premier Suleyman Demirel, has effectively become Turkey's interim premier, according to a decree issued Monday by the country's new military leaders.

The decree, issued in the Official Gazette formerly used to publish government decisions, said the civil servants now in charge of the various ministries would have to consult the prime ministry on all but routine business.

In another announcement, the National Security Council that ousted the minority government of Mr. Demirel in a coup on Friday also said that Turkey will honor agreements and protocols signed by the previous civilian government with the International Monetary Fund and West European creditors.

The announcement said, "Concluded agreements and protocols and the economic program implemented to regulate and improve the country's economy will be continued."

Business circles in Istanbul interpreted it as designed to allay fears in West European capitals over the economic policy to be pursued by the Turkish armed forces.

**OECD Package**

Mr. Demirel's government signed on April 15 a framework agreement with 16 member countries of the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation for \$1.16 billion in economic aid.

Apart from the OECD package, Turkey has arranged assistance of \$1.65 billion from the IMF; \$100 million from the European Economic Community; \$600 million from the World Bank and \$250 million from Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Ozal, as chief economic planner and adviser to Mr. Demirel's government, negotiated on July 23 the rescheduling of Turkey's \$3-billion debt out of a total of about \$17 billion.

One of the first moves of the council on Friday was to summon Mr. Ozal and obtain a first-hand briefing on Turkey's financial and economic commitments, sources said.

The meeting further bolstered belief that the council, led by liberal Gen. Kenan Evren, would honor all accords signed with the IMF and other creditor institutions.

Mr. Ozal, who effectively became Turkey's interim premier according to the decree issued Monday, is the highest ranking civil servant in the prime ministry following the abolition of the Cabinet by the six-man National Security Council. The decree said that the civil servants now in charge of the various ministries would have to consult the prime ministry on all but routine business.

Although the decree did not mention Mr. Ozal by name, it meant that any government affairs other than routine ones will go

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



## Saudis Predicate Oil-Production Cut On OPEC Approval of Long-Term Plan

VIENNA — Saudi Arabia will not cut its oil output from the present 9.5-million barrels per day until OPEC agrees on a long-term strategy to regulate prices, Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said Monday.

"That will be at the [OPEC] Baghdad summit in November," Sheikh Yamani told reporters.

But Saudi Arabia lost out to three hard-line Arab states in an initial vote of OPEC ministers meeting here on its master plan for linking the cartel's future prices to a series of economic measures.

The ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Coun-

tries cut their opening session from the planned three hours to one hour, rejecting the Saudi plan that would lead to production cutbacks and an end to the glut on the world oil market.

The ministers agreed to only one issue — extending the session by one day into Wednesday.

**Production Cuts**

The issue of prices and production cuts will be postponed until that day, said Sheikh Yamani, perhaps the most powerful single figure at the conference.

Saudi Arabia, fighting for a return to a unified price structure within OPEC, put before the dele-

gates a complex plan calling for a four-times-a-year revision of oil prices based on a number of measures, including performance of a basket of nine currencies and other economic fluctuations.

But Saudi insistence on a unanimous vote for the proposal had no chance. OPEC Secretary-General Rene Ortiz told reporters "three countries have not agreed" to the plan.

He did not list them, but conference sources identified the three as Iran, Libya and Algeria, among the most staunchly anti-Western nations in OPEC and the Arab world.

### 'Main Problem'

OPEC's price differentials, ranging from an official floor of \$32 to a ceiling of \$37 per barrel, are the single "main problem," Sheikh Yamani told reporters.

The Saudis are willing to consider hiking their oil price from \$28 to up to \$32 per barrel and chopping production by as much as 1-million barrels a day, conference sources said, but only if OPEC takes steps to narrow the present price differential gap by other members dropping their prices.

Other OPEC countries want Saudi Arabia to trim output to a ceiling of 8.5-million barrels a day to reduce a glut that has sent market prices for oil tumbling.

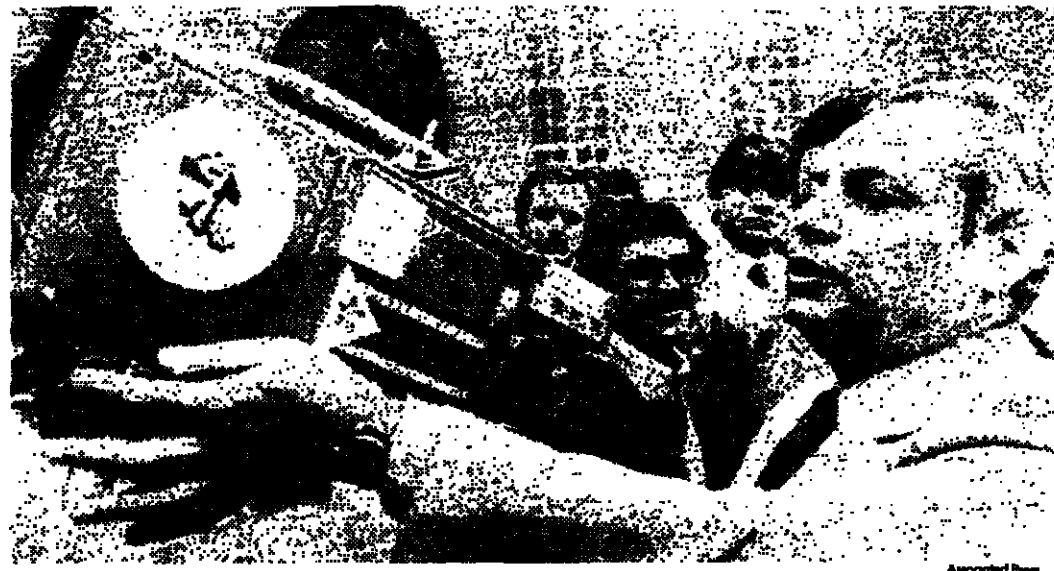
But the delegates at Monday's meeting said Saudi Arabia now appears to have struck a tough bargaining position, declaring that unless OPEC reaches agreement the prevailing glut on the market will get bigger.

Saudi oil is flowing onto the glutted market at OPEC's lowest price, with its \$28 a barrel comparing to an OPEC average of \$31.50, and oil industry executives say it is threatening some producers' market share. Japanese importers, British Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell have felt able to spur Iranian oil at \$35 since April.

Delegates said some of the 13 OPEC states, particularly Iran, were objecting to some aspects of the long-term strategy. Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar told reporters that production levels were his chief priority at the Vienna talks. "If we do not have a short-term agreement on production, it is a joke to have a long-term strategy," he said.

In a preliminary skirmish, Iran threatened to call for a complete rewrite of the meeting's agenda if Iraq were allowed to serve as chairman as planned, OPEC sources said. Military forces of the two countries have recently clashed along their mutual border.

Venezuela offered a compromise with Algeria as chairman and Iraq as alternate chairman. Iraq will also preside over the scheduled Baghdad summit.



Iran's oil minister, Ali Akbar Moinefar, in Vienna Monday to attend an OPEC meeting, reached to remove from a television camera a sticker he found insulting to the Iranian revolution. The round white sticker reads "Iranian Liberation Army" and shows a man with an uplifted gun.

## Iran to Set More Hostage Conditions

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to a letter sent to the Majlis speaker and released by him at a press conference in Tehran.

"... We think we might, as able to find a solution to the isolation between the two nations of Iran and America," they said in the letter.

"Maybe we will be a bridge over which the hostages will be able to get back home. Our families are ready... to carry out what is ordered by you and your colleagues," they wrote.

The quotations are from an unofficial translation of the letter, which was released in the Farsi language.

### Iraq Vows to Take Territory

ROME (Reuters) — Vice President Izzat Ibrahim of Iraq said today that, within a week, his country would retake from Iran the remaining land that it claims. He said Iraq had recaptured two disputed pieces of territory.

### West Berlin Depots Two Iraqi Diplomats

BERLIN — West Berlin authorities today ordered the deportation without trial of two Iraqi diplomats charged with attempted murder.

Diplomats Khalid Jaber and Hay-Ati Mahmoud, both of whom worked at the Iraqi Embassy in West Berlin, were arrested in the West Aug. 1 while they were said to have been handing a suitcase full of explosives to a group of people planning to blow up a youth hostel in the city. About 200 Kurdish students were attending a conference in the building at the time.

Mr. Ibrahim, in Rome for an official visit, said at a news conference that Iraqi forces had taken Zen Kos and Set Sad, "and we are advancing to take the other pieces of territory... Everything will be completed in one week." The total amount of land claimed by Iraq is

about 500 square kilometers (190 square miles). Iran admitted on Sunday losses of territory to Iraq.

Mr. Ibrahim said that the late shah had agreed to hand over the land claimed by Iraq in a 1965 agreement, but the authorities who succeeded him had reneged.

## Turkey's Military Rulers Select Interim Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

through his office. The decree made clear, however, that the prime ministry must relay such affairs to the National Security Council for decisions.

Meanwhile, the regime reportedly Monday rounded up hundreds of suspected terrorists and political extremists, and sources close to the ruling junta said they expected a major purge of civilian provincial governors within 48 hours.

Government sources in Ankara said hundreds of suspected leftist and rightist militants have been picked up by the army since Sunday in Ankara, Adana and other large cities. Some have been released.

Sources said that among those arrested have been several academicians from Ankara's leftist Middle East Technical University and Ankara University's political science department.

The martial law command in six eastern provinces, where Turkey's Kurdish minority is concentrated, said Monday that 182 persons had been detained for suspected terrorist and other offenses and 108 of them have been taken into custody. Many arms were confiscated from the suspects, the army said. There is believed to be widespread opposition in the area to the new military rulers.

Meanwhile, striking workers went back to work after the military decreed 70 percent pay rises. The junta had ordered all employers involved in wage negotiations before the coup to pay the increase immediately.

## U.S. Will Vote To Seat Pol Pot Regime at UN

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said Monday the United States will vote to seat the deposed regime of Cambodian leader Pol Pot in the United Nations rather than the Vietnamese-backed government now in power in Phnom Penh.

Mr. Muskie said the U.S. decision was based on Vietnam's unwillingness to negotiate the withdrawal of the 200,000 troops it has stationed in Cambodia.

He said that the decision was consistent with the position the United States adopted last year. He said the U.S. stand "in no way implies any support or recognition" of the Pol Pot government, whose forces are engaged in continued fighting with the Vietnamese-supported regime.

"We abhor and condemn the [Pol Pot] regime's human rights record and would never support its return to power in Phnom Penh," he said.

"Our position on this issue cannot — will not — restore the Democratic Kampuchea regime to power. But one vote can prevent legitimization of a government installed by aggression and maintained by the presence of an invading army."

A military decree today blocked all bank accounts belonging to three trade union confederations banned after the coup — the leftist confederation Disk, the rightist Disk and the smaller rightist Haks-

The decree also issued a deadline of Tuesday for leading officials of those unions, who apparently went into hiding after the coup, to give themselves up.

## The Battle Of Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Thames inland to the capital.

British radar, reaching across the Channel, noted bombers assembling over airfields in France, Belgium and the Netherlands, and their rendezvous with fighters coming from their fields. To reach London the planes would have to cross an area 80 miles long, 38 miles wide and 5 to 6 miles deep, the sector in which the British air defense systems operated and where most previous air fights of the Battle of Britain had taken place.

The German strategic blunder in shifting the attack to London was compounded by two tactical errors. First, an inordinate amount of time was consumed in assembling the bombers and their escorting fighters; second, Marshal Kesselring decided to carry out his offensive in two phases, giving the British, in the interval between attacks, just enough time to land, refuel and reform before the next German onslaught.

Despite these command mistakes, the German bomber crews performed magnificently. No. 11 headquarters, who knew that, in the RAF's phrase, "the game was on the table," the battle was much like any other; the fighting had been going on since July, and both sides had taken heavy losses. But the chemistry of the battle changed that day; it was as though the Germans had instinctively realized that they could not win.

They would come again, but never in such numbers and never with such confidence. The official German war diary for Sept. 17 noted, "The enemy air force is still by no means defeated; on the contrary it shows increasing activity... The Fuehrer therefore decides to postpone Sea Lion," the German code name for the invasion of Britain, "indefinitely."

He opened his hands, palms upward. "All that stretches ahead of us is darkness."

### 'Lot of Difficulties'

Mr. Rakowski is the editor of *Polityka*, the party's weekly theoretical newspaper, which contains a level of criticism and honest analysis not permitted other publications. He is a strong voice in the reform wing of the leadership, was a close adviser to Edward Giersek, the recently replaced party leader.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEF

### NATO Opens Maneuvers in West Germany

Reuters

BONN — Thousands of tanks and planes roared across West Germany as NATO began the first of three major exercises involving 155,000 troops. About 41,000 American, Canadian and German troops, backed by 3,000 tanks and hundreds of helicopters, fought each other in a mock battle at dawn as the U.S. exercise began across central Bavaria.

In the other two exercises, British and West German troops deployed for the start of war games in the next few days.

The Warsaw Pact has just completed military maneuvers in many involving 40,000 men. East German Defense Minister Hermann Mehnert said the exercises were to use the Pact's military might against Communist countries. West German Defense Minister Apel has said the exercises merely demonstrate NATO's capability to defend itself.

### Schmidt Contacts Brezhnev on Arms Talks

United Press International

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Sunday that he had Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev about arms control talks, and U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher arrived in Bonn on for consultations described as preparation for talks with M arms control.

Mr. Schmidt told an election newspaper published by his Socialist Party that he had written to Mr. Brezhnev in response from the Soviet president. He gave no details. He also announced would visit the United States Nov. 19-20, primarily to receive from the New York-based Society of Men but also to meet with the U.S. presidential election.

### Greece Says No U.S. Bases Without N.A.T.O.

New York Times Service

ATHENS — The United States Monday submitted to Greece a framework covering the operation of the American bases here. Athens government reiterated that it would not be signed unless was brought back into NATO's military wing.

Foreign Minister Constantinos Mitsotakis said the plan, which Monday by U.S. Ambassador Robert McCloskey, would be "in the framework of the government's already known policy issue, namely, that preliminary exploratory talks can take place final signing of the agreement has as its precondition Greece's NATO's military wing."

### 89 Die in Crash of Saudi Troop Transport

The Associated Press

RIYADH — A C-130 Hercules troop transport of the Saudi Air Force crashed in flames Sunday at an airport near Medina, 89 persons aboard, the Defense Ministry said today.

The crash was the second air disaster in Saudi Arabia in a month. Aug. 19, a Saudi Tristar airliner burned at Riyadh airport, killing passengers and crew.

A Defense Ministry communiqué issued 14 hours after the crash quoted witnesses as saying the front section of the plane was when the craft fell to earth.

It said the plane was carrying a "group of servicemen." The wreckage, broadcast by Riyadh Radio, did not give any indication of the cause of the crash.

### Russia Said to Detonate Large Nuclear Blast

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — The Soviet Union set off its largest and nuclear blast this year early Sunday morning, with a strength of a major earthquake, Swedish seismologists reported.

The nuclear detonation at the Soviet Semipalatinsk testing site was registered by the Swedish defense installation at Hag the Uppsala Seismological Institution as of a magnitude of 6.0 on the open-ended Richter scale. It was the largest such blast recorded seismologists said.

### Pakistani President May Visit Washington

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD — A meeting is being arranged for early next week between President Carter and Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq, sources said Monday. The White House, expected to occur Oct. 3 or 4, would be the first bilateral meeting between Gen. Zia and a Western head of government since 1979, hanging of ousted Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali said the sources, who declined to be identified.

Gen. Zia is expected to discuss the Afghan crisis while making for acquiring the latest generation of warplanes, which the United States is presently not willing to send Pakistan even for hard cash, U.S. Pakistani sources said Gen. Zia, for domestic political reasons like to be seen in the company of Western leaders.

## Strikes Were 'Huge Shock' Polish Party Official Says

By John Danton

New York Times Service

WARSAW — "For the party this was a huge shock," said Mieczyslaw Rakowski, an influential member of the Central Committee, reviewing the months of labor turmoil that have changed Poland's leadership and perhaps Poland itself.

"There is now a deeply rooted knowledge that we must change the structure of power," he said, "including the whole concept of management, self-government of the workers and other areas of society — the elimination of censorship, a lot of things."

"These changes can't be done in a short time," he said. "They must be done by the party. You need a party that is dynamic, that is free of all the shocks it has been subjected to. There are a lot of psychological problems."

He opened his hands, palms upward. "All that stretches ahead of us is darkness."

### 'Lot of Difficulties'

Mr. Rakowski is the editor of *Polityka*, the party's weekly theoretical newspaper, which contains a level of criticism and honest analysis not permitted other publications. He is a strong voice in the reform wing of the leadership, was a close adviser to Edward Giersek, the recently replaced party leader.

and has survived the trauma to Stanislaw Kania, who had Mr. Giersek's place.

During an interview, "There are a lot of difficulties, the road ahead of us, it's easy to put these plans on paper, but it's not so easy to deal with the concrete situation."

"First, there's the economic situation," he said. "We are far from disaster. We are strikes going on. The government will raise salaries — this is a sign of money — and activity is going down. Our large and we need new economic situation will be possible."

The recent strikes across the country were a rejection of Giersek's program, he said, current strikes in a dozen towns are signs that he has accepted the new lead program.

"You know, people became crazy in this country," he said. "It's a wave of actions. A body can stop them. If people say you are against now," *Odnawa*, which means new or rebirth, is a word used to signify the rapid toward liberalization and away set off by the strikes Baltic coast.

Mr. Rakowski went on television twice — in late August and again about a week ago — to appeal to workers to end stoppages. At the same time clearly sympathizes with the movement for change.

"There were party members were voicing a lot of these demands before," he said, "but they were not presented before the 8th Congress. Some of us are for those changes, and not into account. I think the arrangements can be a very positive step toward a system that can be accepted by the people — not because it is to accept it, but because it is what we like, that is us. These agreements have a lot of possibilities, but it's time."

There was, he conceded, a deal of fear among writers and scholars that changes could too fast and prompt a reaction. There were also expectations, he said, that would be impossible to fulfill. "Nobody," he said, "clear idea of what kind of changes these agreements will really be to our country."

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Chief Pilot Habibullah Balchi (right) speaking at Frankfurt airport Monday, revealing to the West of about 250 Afghan airline employees and their families since May.

## Afghan Air Crew Tells of Flights to West

Speaking before 100 cheering Afghan exiles, Mr. Balchi said that about 250 pilots, technicians and other personnel managed to flee to the West and that the operation had been kept under wraps so that the families of the airline personnel also could flee Afghanistan.

Abdul Raif Helmandi, an Ariana engineer, said that his wife and children had fled Kabul on camel and foot through mountain passes into Pakistan. Mr. Helmandi said that he had waited 40 days in India for news of his family before hearing that they reached a refugee camp in Pakistan.

Balchi and his crew said they would ask political asylum in West Germany, a television report said, according to a United Press International source.

Several hundred Afghan refugees have taken advantage of West Germany's liberal asylum laws to flee to exile since Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan last December.

Mr. Balchi and other Ariana personnel said that resistance to the Russians was increasing, with fighting particularly fierce north of Kabul. The Afghans would "fight unto death for freedom," he said.

He charged that military advisers from Cuba, Vietnam, South Yemen and Czechoslovakia were aiding Soviet forces in the fighting and that there were now about 200,000 Russian and other foreign soldiers in Afghanistan.

## Possible Arab Strategies Analyzed

### Israel Braces for Expulsion Effort at UN

William Claiborne, Washington Post Service

SALEM — Israel is bracing against an effort to be expelled from the United Nations General Assembly by the Arab states, a Ministry official said.

Arab states are expected to open an assembly in New Orleans, but more likely coincide with the deadline 15 set by the assembly for withdrawal from the occupied territories in the West Bank, Golan Heights, and the Gaza Strip.

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## Immigration Laws Said to Be Discriminatory

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States Commission on Civil Rights issued Monday a report that immigration laws, as they stand, are discriminatory against aliens of their constitutions.

The report, titled "Immigration Laws and the Constitution," says that the laws are discriminatory against aliens of their constitutions.

The report, titled "Immigration Laws and the Constitution," says that the laws are discriminatory against aliens of their constitutions.

## Uranium Loaded in U.S.

United Press International

KSBURG, Va. — A tractor loaded with enriched uranium was found abandoned on a highway in Virginia, the Roanoke Times & News reported Sunday.

The tractor was found abandoned on a highway in Virginia, the Roanoke Times & News reported Sunday.

Department of Energy officials said the low-level radioactive fuel posed no health or safety hazard. But officials said they were concerned about "sloppy" work by radioactive material handling company. The tractor was produced under government contract by Goodyear Atom

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## 'Outrage' Expressed Over Civil Rights Case

### Trial of FBI Aides Arouses Anger of Agents

By Ronald J. Ostrow  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The caller was insistent: No name other than "Mr. Beachcomber," and he was to be contacted only through a third party.

Mr. Beachcomber had a tale of "surreptitious entries" to tell, of covert operations in which he had participated as an FBI agent in Los Angeles, including an entry at the Israeli Consulate in the late 1960s.

Like several other former FBI agents, he had decided to step forward — in anonymity — to protest what he views as the "outrage" of prosecuting two of his former Washington bosses for authorizing break-ins.

On the other side, Deputy Attorney General Charles Rehnquist, a former federal judge in San Francisco, hardly paused before answering the question of why it was important to proceed with the case 2½ years after the indictment of the two career FBI men and much longer after their alleged abuses.

"Within the Family"

"If the message is to get out that constitutional rights are to be maintained, there is no better way to do it than within the family," Mr. Rehnquist said.

Another Justice Department official put it more strongly. "If you go after the premier federal law enforcement agency, then guys in the Charatanoga Police Department start thinking they can't get away with illegal operations," he said. "That's been in our minds from the start."

After 29 months of extraordinary, closed-door court hearings to protect what the government and defense agree are supersensitive national security operations, the two former FBI officials went on trial here Monday on charges of conspiring to violate the civil rights of the break-in victims.

The trial of Mark Felt, who rose to the No. 2 position in the FBI, and Edward Miller, former assistant FBI director for domestic intelligence, is the first time that members of the FBI hierarchy have been brought to the bar of justice for the agency's alleged abuses.

New Backdrop

The trial, expected to last at least a month, could be viewed as anticlimactic. It follows several congressional inquiries, voluminous reports and other publicized investigations. And the tension of terrorist bombings and anti-war protests, which were the backdrop in the early 1970s when the break-ins took place, has long since eased.

But the court proceeding is likely to produce major revelations of foreign involvement in terrorist acts and demonstrations a decade ago.

A last-minute objection by the Pentagon to putting two former officials of the National Security Agency on the witness stand was removed last week when prosecutors stood fast on the need for their court-ordered appearance.

It is not clear, however, whether the Defense Department, the NSA's parent organization, will permit the introduction of intelligence documents that, combined with the testimony, would demonstrate that the NSA had conducted surreptitious entries into embassies.

Case Called Weak

When the indictment of Mr. Felt and Mr. Miller was handed up on April 10, 1978, Patrick Gray 3d, former acting director of the FBI, also was named a defendant. Later, however, the prosecution found more of a national security problem in trying him and severed his trial from that of Mr. Felt and Mr. Miller. Last month, Justice Department prosecutors conceded that their case against Mr. Gray is "substantially weaker" now because a key witness had changed a story, making his trial even less likely.

Mr. Felt and Mr. Miller are charged with authorizing the break-ins into homes of relatives and associates of Weather Underground fugitives in hopes of getting leads to where they were. The defendants are expected to contend that Mr. Gray authorized the operations, which he has denied, and that they had reason to believe he was acting at Mr. Nixon's direction. They are expected to cite Mr. Gray's orders that a "no-holds-barred" search be conducted for the terrorist fugitives and that they be hunted "until exhaustion."

It is expected that much of their defense will be based on reminding jurors of the alleged terrorist acts of the Weather Underground. Witnesses and documentary evidence are expected to be cited to buttress the defense contention that the Weather Underground was collaborating with foreign powers.

## Candidate Aware of His Vulnerability

### Anderson Tries to Attract More Support

By William Endicott  
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Just before he was to speak at a luncheon here, John Anderson was slipped a note by a campaign volunteer who had read an advance text of the candidate's speech and was concerned that it was loaded with criticism of President Carter and Ronald Reagan.

"What you do right and not what the others do wrong is the important thing," the volunteer had written.

Implicit in that message last week was the fact that Mr. Anderson's followers are looking for something different from him — something more than the traditional political rhetoric full of thrusts, jabs and parries at opponents, sweetened with some sugar-coated campaign promises.

And it reflected one of the serious dilemmas that Mr. Anderson faces as he tries to draw sharp distinctions over the next seven weeks between his independent presidential candidacy and the candidacies of the two major party nominees — Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan.

The Republican congressman from Illinois knows he cannot sell himself to the country, and emphasize an "Anderson difference," if he resorts to old-fashioned political campaigning as usual. But he finds it hard to resist the temptation to constantly unload on his opponents in often harsh and strident language.

With Mr. Carter still planning to boycott the first presidential debate sponsored by the League of Women Voters next Sunday in Baltimore, Mr. Anderson can be expected to step up his assault on Mr. Reagan and try a strategy of convincing voters that Mr. Carter cannot win in November and that the race is between him and Mr. Reagan.

"Increasingly, it will be apparent to the electorate that the choice on the 4th of November is going to be between Ronald Reagan and John Anderson," he said Sunday.

Whether such strategy can work is doubtful — it will not be easy to dispel the presence of an incumbent president so easily — but it may be important to Mr. Anderson that in trying to define such a strategy he do it in less strident terms.

"This is going to be a positive campaign," he told a Labor Day audience in Park Forest, Ill. "But, you know, you've got to make a comparison."

Not the least of his problems remains the difficulty in convincing a skeptical electorate that he can win and is not in the race as a spoiler. It is a question that bombards him at virtually every campaign stop.

And beyond that is the persistent problem of his image as the "Doonesbury" comic strip candidate — the "trendy" intellectual candidate favored primarily by upper middle-class white liberals. It is an image that he recognizes he has but does not think justified.

"I come from a very middle class, if not lower middle class, background myself," he said on TV in Los Angeles last week.

Black Support

"My father was a groceryman. I grew up behind the counter of a grocery store, worked my way through school. The kind of issues that I'm talking about are of as much interest to blue collar America as they are to white-collar class America. So I just resist being typed or categorized or classified as being just an elitist candidate."

He may have helped his image somewhat Sunday by winning his first significant endorsement by blacks. Actor Paul Winfield who starred in the movie "Sounder," and the Rev. Cecil Williams, a black activist minister in San Francisco, both announced their support.

## Congress Schedules

### Lame Duck Session

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Congress will return for a "lame duck" session after the November elections. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd has confirmed. Several legislators, mostly Republicans, have criticized the plan, but Sen. Byrd, D-W.Va., says there just isn't time for Congress to complete its work otherwise.

Congress will recess Oct. 4 to allow members time to campaign in their home states before the Nov. 4 general election. Sen. Byrd said the post-election session would begin Nov. 12. Congress' unfinished chores include the 1981 federal budget and tax-cut legislation.

## 5 Injured By Lightning

The Associated Press

BRESEE, Ill. — Five children were hospitalized, two in critical condition, after a bolt of lightning struck a soccer field Sunday night, injuring 11 persons, officials said.

## Japan Trawler Seized By U.S. Coast Guard

United Press International

JUNEAU, Alaska — The U.S. Coast Guard seized the Japanese stern trawler Shoyo Maru in the Bering Sea north of Alaska Sunday for allegedly manipulating its logs to conceal an overcatch of highly valuable fish, officials said.

Lt. Eldo DeLong, a Coast Guard spokesman, said the boat was the third Japanese vessel seized in the past eight days in violation of the Fisheries and Conservation Act of 1976. The Shoyo Maru, based out of Wakkanai, Japan, was cited for underreporting its catch of Pacific cod, flounder, rock fish and squid by 30.8 metric tons and overreporting its take of pollock and other fin fish by 31.7 metric tons, he said.

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# Soviet Defector to Stand Trial for Demonstrating in U.S.

By Benjamin Weiser  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ten years ago, on a chilly November day off Martha's Vineyard, seaman Simas Kudirka leaped from a Soviet fishing vessel onto a U.S. Coast Guard cutter, seeking political asylum.

After the United States rejected his pleas for freedom, Mr. Kudirka was returned to the Soviet Union, where he was sentenced to 10 years in Russian prison camps.

Now, a decade later, the Lithuanian, whose forcible return to Soviet jurisdiction caused a national furor, is about to go on trial again — this time in a Superior Courtroom in Washington, D.C.

thousands of miles from home, on charges that he violated a federal law prohibiting political demonstrations within 500 feet of a foreign embassy.

In this case, it was the Russian Embassy here. Compared to the notorious Vladimir prison near Moscow, the crumbling jail in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, or the special "re-education center" hidden in the Ural Mountains at Perm in which he spent time, the prospect of an American jail did not phase him.

Yet afterward, the intrepid, dark-haired Mr. Kudirka, 41, was shaken. "At least in the Soviet Union," he said, "the prisoners were political like myself. Here, there

was a woman who actually had stabbed somebody!"

The trial that led Mr. Kudirka from the company of Soviet political prisoners to that of Washington criminals began with his fateful leap into prominence 10 years ago. A radio operator aboard a Russian fishing trawler, Mr. Kudirka hated the Russians who had occupied his native Lithuania. When the opportunity arose, he threw himself onto the deck of the American ship, moored several feet away, begging for asylum.

Fearing that Mr. Kudirka's defection would endanger U.S.-Soviet fishing treaty talks, the Vigilant's captain, acting on instructions radioed from his superiors,

allowed four Soviet seamen to board and drag the kicking, screaming Mr. Kudirka back to their boat. He was eventually tried before a high Soviet Court and sentenced to a Russian prison camp.

After he had served nearly half his sentence, some American sympathizers discovered that he was in fact entitled to American citizenship because his mother had been born in Brooklyn. He was subsequently released.

American officials called the Kudirka episode a "tragic mistake" caused by a bureaucratic bungler. After a government investigation, three senior Coast Guard officers were suspended, and President Nixon issued new guidelines on the treatment of persons seeking asylum.

That did little for Mr. Kudirka. Figuring that all was lost when he was taken before a Soviet court in 1971, Mr. Kudirka made a strong political statement against the Soviet Union. When he was offered the services of a court-appointed attorney, he refused.

"Who needs two prosecutors?" he recalls saying. "One is quite sufficient. The prosecutor, the attorney, the judge — they are all stones on your grave."

## Prison Journey

Mr. Kudirka's first prison cell in Vilnius was a dank, smoke-filled chamber, where KGB officials interrogated him for hours. "The Americans don't want you," he quoted one official as saying. "You have no secrets. You have no money. You are not an inventor. You are as valuable to the Americans as last year's snow. You would clean toilets there."

"I'll clean toilets in America," Mr. Kudirka said he responded. "I saw the facilities on the Vigilant and they didn't smell as bad as the office of the KGB."

Mr. Kudirka's journey through Soviet prison camps from 1970 to 1974 brought him in contact with other political prisoners. While he was imprisoned in Vilnius, for example, Mr. Kudirka shared a cell with a Lithuanian named Zubavicius who had been jailed for petty offenses most of his life, then imprisoned for a crime he said he did not commit. Mr. Kudirka said he convinced his cellmate that he, too, was a political prisoner.

Mr. Zubavicius tattooed the words "Death to the Judge" on his

## Ceausescu Plans Visit

VIENNA — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu will pay an official four-day visit to Canada starting Oct. 6, the official Agence Press news agency said Monday. Reports from Ottawa have said the sale of a second Canadian nuclear reactor to Romania will be one of the topics discussed by Mr. Ceausescu.

checks, and wrote "I am a slave of the Soviet Union" on his forehead. Mr. Kudirka said. A Soviet prison doctor cut the tattoos from his flesh without using anesthesia, and Mr. Zubavicius was put on trial for his insolence.

While at a prison camp south of Moscow in 1972, Mr. Kudirka learned that former President Nixon was visiting the Soviet Union, he said. He secretly made a cloth replica of the United Nations flag, scaled a flagpole and attached the flag to the top at dawn on the day Mr. Nixon was to arrive. The flag stayed up for two hours before enraged prison authorities tore it down.

## Lithuanian Rights

After his release, he went to live in New York City, where he now works for a Lithuanian rights organization. In July, he participated in demonstration protesting the opening of the Moscow Olympics. Mr. Kudirka and 17 fellow Lithuanian-Americans attempted to handcuff themselves to the Soviet Embassy gates.

All 18 were arrested. Mr. Kudirka spent one day in jail before his release on bond. "The jail was not so bad," he said. "I expected a little brutality from the police — a little kicking, for example — but it never happened."

Instead, jail guards recognized his name and offered cigarettes and congratulations.

In several weeks, Mr. Kudirka will appear before a D.C. Superior Court judge on a charge that could result in 60 days in jail and a \$100 fine. He won't make excuses, he says, because he was demonstrating for something he believes in, and is willing to take his chances with the District of Columbia courts. "In the Soviet Union, you just assume the judge is the executioner. Here there are no army people behind him."

Mr. Kudirka says he suspects that his Soviet captors would gloat at the spectacle of him in an American courtroom. "They are rubbing their hands and saying, 'Is good, is good. We told him not to trust the capitalists.'"

## Union Leader Named Singapore Minister

SINGAPORE — The secretary-general of the Singapore National Trades Union Congress, Lee Kuan Yew, became Cabinet minister Monday, a move that will further strengthen government control of the labor movement here.

The union, with a membership of 235,000 workers in a population of 2.3-million people, provides a major power base for the People's Action Party government of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

Mr. Lee said that appointing Mr. Lim to the Cabinet was one way to insure close consultations between unions and an emerging younger political leadership.



ETHIOPIAN CELEBRATION — Women in the Ethiopian Army parade in Addis Ababa during celebrations of the sixth anniversary of the Marxist revolution. The event marked the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie after a several-month-long military mutiny.

## Public Wallposter Area in Peking Shut

## China Closes Last Unofficial Magazine

By Jay Mathews  
Washington Post Service

PEKING — Chinese authorities have closed the last unofficial magazine and the last public wallposter area in Peking, signaling a desire to silence even the weakest surviving forms of unofficial dissent here.

Editors of the unofficial literary magazine "Today" said police visited their tiny office and told them they had no legal permit to publish. The magazine staff voted Friday to apply for official sanction but said they had little hope of success.

The "Today" editors, who have published without interference since early 1979, seemed unusually worried and reluctant to discuss the shutdown with foreigners. The police visit followed the arrest of four unofficial editors in Canton, some perhaps destined for labor camps where other editors have been sent recently, and the official removal from the state constitution of the right to express public dissent through wallposters.

Authorities stripped all wallposters off the last, little-visited wallposter area in Peking's remote Yuetan park and dismantled the office that had been built in the park to register all wallposter writers.

The National People's Congress Wednesday removed the right to "speak out freely, air views fully, hold great debates and write big-character posters" from the constitution, arguing that the Maoist phrase could be used to disrupt further political stability.

The police moves against the re-

maining unofficial magazines reflect the inconsistencies of Chinese policy against dissent. Delegates to the congress, and the official press reporting on them, were allowed more leeway than ever before in expressing views contrary to government policy. One delegate recorded a public abstention to the removal of wallposters, a hitherto unheard breach in official unanimity.

The wallposter removal was expected, but officials opposed to the slightest evidence of unsanctioned expression in their localities seemed to have been emboldened.

## Malaysian Chief Shifts Cabinet

KUALA LUMPUR — Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn took over the leadership of the Malaysian Defense Ministry on Monday in a Cabinet change that diplomats said reflected concern over Thai-Cambodian tensions.

Diplomatic sources, who asked not to be identified, speculated that Mr. Hussein wanted to supervise a major expansion of the army, air force and navy that is scheduled in the next few years, including the purchase of about 80 U.S.-made Skyhawk jet fighters.

Mr. Hussein, prime minister since 1976, removed three Cabinet ministers, including his brother-in-law, Hamzah Abu Samah, who was minister of law and the attorney general. The Law Ministry has been abolished.

by the anti-wallposter movement all remaining nonment publications.

"Today" was the last of a dozen magazines that flourished during last year's brief "democracy" movement. It had been publishing about once a month, but its mix of romantic stories, poems, and drawings only indirect social criticism would pass muster with authorities.

Staff at the magazine's said the police told them the most recent issue a month ago was illegal. They made no but "the situation is real now," one editor said. He did not know what the staff do now.

Xu Wenli, editor of the defunct magazine April Fifth said in an interview last week about nine unofficial magazines were still publishing in other parts of the country, although he said the recent arrests in might have reduced this number. He said he had been arrested on Aug. 31 arrested of the Canton magazines "Road" and "Voice of the Youth" of the Wuhan "Bell" a Changsha "Republican" confiscated papers and pers at the home of "Road" He Qiu, where the editor been holding a meeting. On four was later released.

Under a loophole in law, dissidents can be sent to camps for up to four years trial. Another former editor April Fifth Forum, Liu Qi already been sentenced in years in a camp in Shanxi manner.

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<b>5. Class</b> Jan.-/Feb.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed	<b>6. Class</b> Mar.-/Apr.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed
<b>7. Class</b> Apr.-/May.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed	<b>8. Class</b> May.-/Jun.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed
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<b>13. Class</b> Oct.-/Nov.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed	<b>14. Class</b> Nov.-/Dec.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed
<b>15. Class</b> Dec.-/Jan.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed	<b>16. Class</b> Jan.-/Feb.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed
<b>17. Class</b> Feb.-/Mar.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed	<b>18. Class</b> Mar.-/Apr.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed
<b>19. Class</b> Apr.-/May.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed	<b>20. Class</b> May.-/Jun.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed
<b>21. Class</b> Jun.-/Jul.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed	<b>22. Class</b> Jul.-/Aug.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed
<b>23. Class</b> Aug.-/Sep.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed	<b>24. Class</b> Sep.-/Oct.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed
<b>25. Class</b> Oct.-/Nov.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed	<b>26. Class</b> Nov.-/Dec.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed
<b>27. Class</b> Dec.-/Jan.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed	<b>28. Class</b> Jan.-/Feb.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed
<b>29. Class</b> Feb.-/Mar.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed	<b>30. Class</b> Mar.-/Apr.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed
<b>31. Class</b> Apr.-/May.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed	<b>32. Class</b> May.-/Jun.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed
<b>33. Class</b> Jun.-/Jul.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed	<b>34. Class</b> Jul.-/Aug.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed
<b>35. Class</b> Aug.-/Sep.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed	<b>36. Class</b> Sep.-/Oct.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed
<b>37. Class</b> Oct.-/Nov.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed	<b>38. Class</b> Nov.-/Dec.-Drawings 1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100,000 DM — main prize guaranteed

Best of luck! Lottery: April 1981

**How to participate:**  
1. Your prize-money will be transferred to you within one week of your request by check or any other way you desire. Of course, if you have a jackpot you can come in person to collect your prize in cash.  
2. If you are already our customer, please do not order, because we will receive the ticket automatically for the next lottery.  
3. You can be sure you will receive fast, honest and confidential service. Now it is up to you, therefore order and mail the coupon today.

**Lots of Luck**  
Your chance to win: 1:3  
If coupon is missing, write for information.

## I try my luck and order!

All classes (1st-6th) 65. Lottery, beginning October 3, 1980 to March 6, 1981

Please fill in number of tickets you want to order.

	DM	or	US\$	or	£
1/1 ticket	738.-	•	421.75	•	182.25
1/2 ticket	378.-	•	216.00	•	93.35
1/4 ticket	189.-	•	113.15	•	48.90

\*US\$ prices and £ prices are subject to rate of exchange Rate of exchange as of June 1980.  
Prices are for all 6 classes including air mail postage and winning list after each class. No additional charges.

Mail coupon to: Lotterien-Einnahme Hameln, Kuhlmannstraße 1 A, D-3250 Hameln, W.-Germany

Please write in German: ☐ English: ☐ Please print in clear letters

65/54 Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss ☐

First Name

Last Name

Street

P.O. Box

City

Country



## UN Launches Program to Reclaim Land

## Desert Spreading to Sub-Sahara Region

Yokohama Service  
NAGA, Mauritania —  
grit stood at the edge of  
wept community and  
y year there is less of  
and more of that."

s the Sahara, which is  
th at the rate of 4 miles  
ters) a year so that this  
African country, already  
desert, could well be  
dredged by the sand in less  
decades, according to  
tions officials.

ia is not the only coun-  
sub-Saharan section of  
be threatened. Virtually  
northeastern part of  
Mali has already suc-  
desertification," as has

much of Niger and more than half  
of Chad and Sudan.

And globally, according to the  
United Nations, the desertification  
process each year claims land  
equal to the size of the state of  
Maine. The United Nations also  
says that the land that is in danger  
of desertification equals the area  
of the United States, the Soviet  
Union and Australia combined.  
The United Nations estimates that  
it will take \$2 billion and perhaps  
up to 40 years to reclaim the land  
that has been lost to the growing  
desert in the last 25 years.

Desertification is the most  
pressing, the most frightening  
problem facing people of the  
Sahel," said Edward White, the  
resident representative of the UN

Development Program in  
Nouakchott, the Mauritanian capital.  
"It has altered whole ways of  
existence here. Desertification  
does not respect borders. And the  
prospects are, at best, only fair to  
solve the problem."

## UN Program

Now, to combat the steadily en-  
croaching desert in the sub-  
Saharan region, the United Na-  
tions has begun an ambitious pro-  
gram that will include satellite  
technology to keep track of  
spreading sand dunes so that sci-  
entists can try to find ways of halt-  
ing them. The project will also in-  
clude the planting of gum-arabic  
trees, which not only provide re-  
venue for nomadic tribes but also  
serve as sand-stabilizing material.

The United Nations is being as-  
sisted in its programs by an organi-  
zation made up of Senegal, Mauri-  
tania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger,  
Chad, Gambia and Cape Verde.

The organization gets more than  
\$1 billion annually from such  
countries as France, the United  
States, Canada, West Germany  
and the Netherlands as well as  
some Arab contributors.

In Mauritania and in other re-  
gions bordering the desert, the dis-  
appearance of trees through soil  
erosion and overgrazing by sheep  
and cattle have aggravated deserti-  
fication.

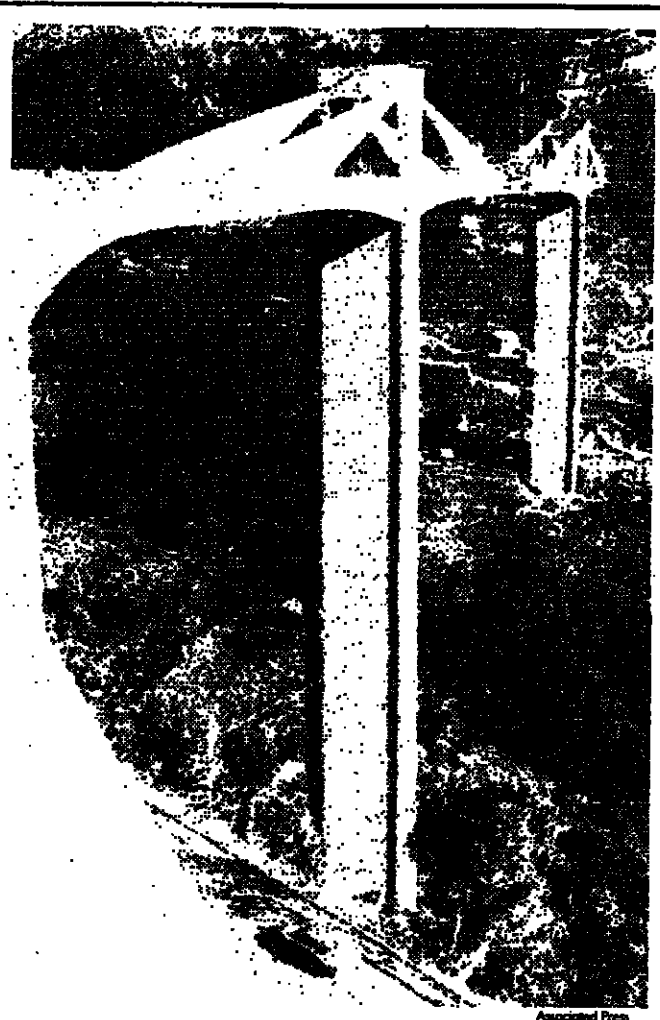
Once-green pastures have  
also dried up because of a drought  
that has been continuous for a de-  
cade in this region. Desertification,  
coupled with the drought, has led  
to the deaths of thousands of peo-  
ple and the displacement of thou-  
sands more from villages to cities  
like Nouakchott, which are  
straggling because of the influx.

## Many Displaced

Townships like Ouedanaga have  
sprung up to accommodate the dis-  
placed. About a thousand very  
poor people live here, in tents or in  
shanties. Water is brought from  
Nouakchott or siphoned from  
deep wells.

Abadallah Achmat, a grocer in  
Ouedanaga, was among those dis-  
placed by the drought and the  
desert. He used to live in Oualata,  
a community that thrived as far  
back as the 14th century because it  
was situated strategically on a  
caravan route 1,200 miles from  
Nouakchott. But he and his family  
were forced to move from their  
home when it was overrun by sand  
dunes.

And because the desert moves  
south each year and because of  
drought, agricultural production  
continues to decline. This year, for  
example, Mauritania suffered a  
shortfall of 75,000 tons of cereal.  
According to a U.S. AID official,  
Mauritania has not even produced  
50 percent of its food requirements  
for the last five years.



**FASTER ALPS ROUTE** — A bridge that is part of the  
new road over Simplon Pass, which connects Switzerland  
and Italy, is nearing completion. The 678-meter-long, 150-  
meter-high span, near the village of Simplon in Switzer-  
land, is expected to be opened to traffic by the winter.

Palme to Direct East-West Panel  
On Disarmament, Security Issues

*The Associated Press*  
VIENNA — Representatives of  
East and West met here during the  
weekend and established an inde-  
pendent commission on disarmament  
and security issues chaired by  
former Swedish Premier Olof  
Palme, a news release said Satur-  
day.

The independent commission  
was established after a "disap-  
pointing" 30 years of efforts failed  
to bring arms control and disarmament.  
While the independent commission  
under former West German  
Chancellor Willy Brandt  
dealt with economic aspects which  
threatened world peace in the 80s,  
Mr. Palme's commission will con-  
centrate on security and disarmament  
issues.

The commission will seek to  
identify desirable and achievable  
directions for disarmament and  
arms control within a comprehen-  
sive framework of ensuring national  
and international security," the  
release said.

Besides Mr. Palme, the commis-  
sion includes Georgi Arbatov, a  
non-voting member of the Soviet  
Central Committee and a deputy  
of the Supreme Soviet who advises  
President Leonid Brezhnev on re-  
lations with the United States;  
Egon Bahr, secretary-general of  
the West German Social Demo-  
cratic Party; David Owen, British  
Parliament member and a former  
Minister for Foreign and Com-  
monwealth Affairs; Joop den Uyl,  
former Dutch premier; former  
U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus  
Vance; former Nigerian head of  
state Olusegun Obasanjo, and oth-  
ers.

The commission announced that  
it intends to show why past efforts  
of disarmament were a success or  
failure, how progress on current is-  
sues of security and disarmament  
could be stimulated and to work  
out a long-term proposal to be pre-  
sented to the next special UN ses-  
sion on disarmament.

## City Also Seeks Way to Placate Angry Youths

## Zurich Tries to Preserve Peaceful Image

By Iain Guesst

*International Herald Tribune*

GENEVA — Shaken by a sum-  
mer of violent street demonstra-  
tions, the Zurich city government  
is trying desperately to satisfy the  
demands of Zurich's youth for  
"autonomous centers" and at the  
same time allay fears that they  
could lead to anarchy and even ter-  
rorism, thus threatening the city's  
role as one of Europe's major  
banking centers.

The riots reached a climax the  
weekend of Sept. 6-7, causing mil-  
lions of Swiss francs of damage  
and sparing scarcely any aspect of  
the city's political life. The post-  
mortem has already reopened a  
divisive debate about the advisa-  
bility of a federal anti-riot force,  
and even, in the view of some, has  
cast doubts on Switzerland's  
unique form of consensus govern-  
ment.

The first riots began early in  
June, following a decision by the  
city's executive council to extend  
60 million Swiss francs (\$37 mil-  
lion) of credit for renovating the  
opera house. Youth groups com-  
plained that there was no provi-  
sion being made for "alternative  
culture" and took to the streets to  
protest.

The demonstrations that fol-  
lowed forced the council to hand  
over a deserted factory complex on  
the Limmatstrasse as an auton-  
omous youth center. Following a  
police raid, the center was closed  
and the riots broke out again.

## Foreigners

The police detained 338 persons  
after the raid, and 27 are still in  
custody. Sixty-six of those initially  
detained were said to be foreign-  
ers. The police announced that two  
young men had been arrested in  
possession of 40 kilos of dynamite.

Observers agree that there is  
enough here to rattle the nerves of  
Switzerland's largest city. In the  
last few years there have been  
bombings in the Swiss Jura —  
amid agitation for a separate can-  
ton — and bomb attacks on nucle-  
ar power plants.

But what has really threatened  
Switzerland's reputation as a safe  
haven from European terrorism — a  
major attraction for banks — has  
been its use by the West German  
Bader-Meinhof gang. Knut Folk-  
erts, one of the kidnapers of the  
West German industrialist Hans  
Martin Schleyer, is known to have  
stayed in Basel before Schleyer's  
assassination; the machine-pistol  
used to kill the Wiesbaden pro-  
secutor, Siegfried Buback, was  
traced to Lucerne; and Gabrielle  
Kroecher-Tiedemann and Chris-  
tian Moeller were both arrested on  
the French-Swiss border in 1978.

Currently, another member of  
the gang, Rolf Wagner, is on trial  
in nearby Winterthur, charged

with having taken part in a holdup  
in Zurich last year.

The implication that terrorists  
were somehow involved in the Zu-  
rich youth center has been seized  
on by opponents of the center, but  
strongly denied by its supporters.  
Janine Munger, 17, pointed out  
that most of the foreigners who  
stayed there were hitchhikers on  
summer vacation. The youths  
themselves have expelled dealers in  
hard drugs.

The furor over the center has  
also raised the possibility that fed-  
eral troops be brought in and a pe-  
tition to that effect was circulated  
two weeks ago. The last time such  
a request was made was in 1968  
when youths demonstrated in sym-  
pathy with protesters in France.  
The federal government refused,  
arguing that Switzerland's army  
had no experience in riot control.

## Decision-Making

It was the fear that it might de-  
velop this experience that defeated  
a federal proposal in 1978 to create  
an anti-terrorist federal force of  
1,300. Under the proposal, brain-  
child of Justice Minister Kurt Fur-  
ger, 1,000 men of the force would

have been available for "law and  
order" and only 300 on permanent  
anti-terrorist duty. The proposal  
was heavily defeated.

Another casualty of the Zurich  
riots may be the process of deci-  
sion-making, which depends on  
consensus being reached between  
the city parliament and nine-member  
executive council, as at cantonal  
and federal level.

The Social Democratic Party,  
the country's largest, has encour-  
aged the youth center and on June  
27 it drew up a contract with the  
council to oversee the expenditure  
of 287,000 Swiss francs, 150,000 of  
it from an anonymous donation,  
for the conversion of the Lim-  
matstrasse complex.

This exposed the Social Demo-  
crats to criticism from the parties  
on the right. But the party stopped  
short of taking full legal responsi-  
bility for the center, a decision that,  
has been criticized by the party's  
four representatives on the council,  
causing a serious rift in the party.

So far, the council has insisted  
that the center will not be re-  
opened until a recognized organiza-  
tion takes responsibility for it. For  
their part, the youths met last week  
and decided to elect representa-  
tives to talk directly with the coun-  
cil, and also seek a sponsoring or-  
ganization.

While this promises a respite  
from the violence, it also repre-  
sents two major concessions by the  
youths, because the attraction of  
the autonomous youth center has  
been, all along, the lack of account-  
ability and also the lack of any  
hierarchy in its day-to-day run-  
ning.

2 Men Executed  
In Soviet Union

*The Associated Press*

MOSCOW — Two Georgians  
convicted of a crime spree in three  
Soviet republics, including a mur-  
der and several robberies, have  
been executed by firing squad in  
Tiflis, a local newspaper reported.

An appeal for clemency was re-  
jected by the Supreme Court and  
Supreme Soviet of the Georgian  
Republic because of the "excep-  
tional cruelty of the crimes and  
their danger to society," the news-  
paper Zarya Vostoka said in its  
Thursday edition. It identified the  
men as A. Andriashov and A. Su-  
titzin.

The newspaper, which reached  
Moscow on Saturday, did not re-  
port when the crimes were com-  
mitted or the date of the execu-  
tions. Observers noted that Geo-  
rganian newspapers have carried nu-  
merous reports in recent months  
on executions, indicating a crack-  
down on violent crime.

## Obituaries

Maria Gil Robles, 81,  
Fran Spanish Politician

Reuters  
— Jose Maria Gil  
Robles, a Christian Democrat  
who led a coalition of  
right in the stormy  
years 1936-39 Civil War  
here Sunday when he  
relapsed while recovering  
from an attack.

By profession, Mr. Gil  
was a fiery spokesman  
during the Second Re-  
public in 1936.

He was elected head of the  
opposition Ceda (Spanish  
Union of the Right) and in  
1939 he was minister of war.

His seven months in offi-  
ce, organized the army, pro-  
posed the post of chief of staff  
and ambitious officer: Franco.

Later, Franco rebelled  
against the republic and Mr. Gil  
fled abroad by events,  
judged the uprising.

Robles stayed in self-  
exile for 17 years before  
to establish himself as a  
critic of the Franco re-

gime. He was also forced into exile  
in 1944 for his opposition ac-  
tivities.

His death in 1975,  
Robles emerged as leader  
of the Franco regime.

Weeklies Struck  
— About 500 jour-  
nalists in Spain went on  
strike Monday, an extra £20 pounds  
on top of average sal-  
aries of £22 pounds (\$392 dollars)  
in protest of the higher cost  
of living.



Jose Maria Gil Robles  
... in a 1962 photograph.

of a federation of Christian Demo-  
cratic parties. He suffered a crush-  
ing disappointment when his party  
failed to win a single seat in parlia-  
mentary elections and he retired  
from political life.

## Bjoern Lundvall

VALDEMARSVIK, Sweden.  
(Reuters) — Swedish industrialist  
Bjoern Lundvall, 60, was killed  
Sunday when the car he was travel-  
ing in struck a moose.

Mr. Lundvall was chairman of  
the board of the multinational  
telecommunications firm, L.M. Er-  
icsson, and also board chairman of  
Saab-Scania, the aircraft, auto and  
truck manufacturer.

why we need more  
than just economy.

A well-known German magazine recently ran  
a very illuminating comparison test between an  
"economic" small car (1.1 litres/37 kW/50 BHP)  
and a large BMW 732i (3.2 litres/145 kW/197 BHP).  
Both cars, each with a 300 kg-plus load, were  
driven at the same speed from Munich to Venice  
and back. At an average speed of 100 km/h the  
smaller car used an average of 9.5 litres of petrol  
per 100 km; the BMW used 10.9 litres. At German  
prices, this means the large BMW cost only DM 1.50  
more for every 100 km.

Energy conservation should also include  
the driver.

The small difference in consumption figures  
does more than underline the recognised fuel  
economy achieved by BMW's advanced engine  
technology and, in the case of the BMW 732i, by our  
Digital Motor Electronics. The test drive clearly illus-  
trates that tomorrow's cars must offer much more  
than simple economy.

The really significant differences between  
large and small cars are demonstrated by such  
factors as checks on the driver, which provide both  
objective and subjective evaluations of noise and  
stress; by the compensatory effect of comfort, and  
by measuring the minimum limits for safe over-

taking. This is the true justification for cars of out-  
standing quality and a high degree of engineering  
sophistication.

By investing in quality, you gain much more  
than just comfortable driving.

Without the compensation provided by a  
higher quality of life, none of us could go on meeting  
the constantly growing demands made on our  
abilities. And better cars make an important con-  
tribution to that higher quality of life.

That's why a car like a BMW 7-Series is far  
from being an unnecessary luxury. Like a fine tool,  
it is much more an essential requirement which  
helps us to improve our performance, both at work  
and leisure. And to do so more easily and more  
safely.

## BMW cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate  
in performance, comfort and safety.



BMW AG, Munich



## China Tightens the Gag

The news from China in recent days has been about economic reform, much of it sounding like an ample stride down the capitalist road: and the granting of licenses for high-technology U.S. exports, some of which have military applications. The National People's Congress has been well covered, too. Sinologists noted with surprise that some delegates abstained on votes that in the past were always unanimous. Deng Hsiao-ping, the clever, flexible pragmatist, who is exerting the greatest influence on Chinese policy of anyone since Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, is praised daily by Western editorialists. In terms of Western interests and great-power relationships, the praise is deserved. Much of it, no doubt, is deserved as it applies to China, too.

Much less has been said or written, though, about the quiet shutting down of China's very limited channels for free expression. Not much dissent has ever been tolerated in China, imperial or Communist, but at times safety valves for popular expression were encouraged. That was at least part of

the function of the so-called large-character wall posters that were the best forum in China for public participation in political dialogue. But the National People's Congress has now removed virtually all rights to free expression. The congress ruled it constituted a threat to the nation's stability. The handful of unofficial magazines that circulated during the last year have been closed, too, and some of their editors have been sent to labor camps for a change of regime and perspective.

There isn't much the United States or other governments can do to encourage free expression in China. And its absence should probably not affect their relations with Peking. But it should serve as a constant reminder of what kind of a government China has. The United States has and will continue to have relationships of convenience and mutual interests with countries that discourage internal dissent. But they will always be limited relationships. No more than that is possible under the current system in China.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Reagan on the Hostages

Ronald Reagan said the right thing about the hostages. Responding to Ayatollah Khomeini's latest set of demands, themselves seemingly pared down from an earlier and longer list, the Republican presidential candidate said the United States should simply agree to most of them. It should cancel U.S. claims against Iran, release Iran's frozen assets and promise not to intervene in its internal affairs. The only Khomeini demand Mr. Reagan set aside was one for return of the former shah's property; that, he explained, is not in the U.S. government's hands. He recommended agreeing to do all this, moreover, right off: not to engage in a long negotiation about it but just to agree to the three Khomeini demands and then to insist that the 52 U.S. hostages be returned at once. Be done with it.

It is possible that Mr. Reagan will now be charged at home with bargaining in and yielding too much too soon. The answer, it seems to us, is that he is not negotiating in the first instance with Tehran; Jimmy Carter is. Gov. Reagan is in the first instance addressing President Carter. He is freeing the administration of the anxieties it has felt that Mr. Reagan would hover on the right, threatening to undercut any Carter effort to negotiate the hostages' return. Mr. Reagan would now seem to have left the president plenty of room over the next few months to continue his policy of cautiously but energetically exploring Iran's terms.

This is not to say the Reagan initiative has no political dimension. It will probably strike many Americans as an example of fair-minded, no-nonsense, presidential decisiveness — a quality that Mr. Carter has had full opportunity to show in the White House. But the Reagan response does more than that. A large part of Mr. Carter's re-election strategy has been to suggest that, on foreign policy in particular, Gov. Reagan is an unlettered, ineffectual primitive, capable for political cause of savaging necessarily sensitive diplomatic affairs. On the Iran issue at least, that particular campaign strategy now may be frustrated.

As to whether the Reagan approach would work if it were to become official policy, only a test could tell. There is a real question whether the new Khomeini demands represent either his final formulation or that of the Iranian parliament or of the particular terrorists holding the Americans. A case can be made, however, that there is a point beyond which it is self-defeating to wait until everything shakes down on the Iranian side. That could take forever. The Americans have already been captive for nearly a year. It is at least conceivable that a clear, clean U.S. position, forthrightly stated, could make its own contribution to untying the political knots that bind the hostages still.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Who Cares About Canada?

Most Americans think of Canadians as worthy but distant kin who can be counted on for an occasional family favor. No other neighboring countries casually manage so long a shared border (5,000 miles) or trade so extensively (\$90 billion in 1979). So when Canadians quarrel among themselves, most Americans just shrug.

Now that there has been a breakdown in Canada's constitutional conference, that complacency ought to be reappraised. There are disquieting blips on the early-warning screen, for the Canadians are not only arguing bitterly among themselves. Some of their anger is directed against the United States. A tit-for-tat feud has developed on matters ranging from fishing rights to television advertising. If the warnings are ignored, U.S. nonchalance could furnish a unifying grievance to a tormented country.

Canada's internal arguments are longstanding. Canada has repeatedly tried to remodel an archaic constitutional system rooted in the British North America Act, adopted in 1867 by the British Parliament. The existing system cedes substantial powers to 10 provincial governments, which now want further autonomy for reasons either cultural, as in French-speaking Quebec, or economic, as in oil-exporting Alberta.

Prime Minister Trudeau, a committed federalist, had summoned the determined provinces to discuss not just fiscal arrangements but also a possible new structure for the federal Parliament, a new system of elections and the adoption of an all-encompassing Canadian Bill of Rights. But the differ-

ences between Trudeau and the provincial premiers proved to be irreconcilable. The prime minister's threat to move unilaterally to "patriate" Canada's constitution is certain to inflame the domestic controversy.

Whatever the outcome, the U.S. stake in a coherent Canada is obvious. Expanded trade and investment depend on it, and on an open border. Ominously, however, Canada's debate over domestic political arrangements coincides with unprecedented cross-border feuding.

Some of the feuds, notably the one over TV advertising, seem silly. To protect its broadcasters, Canada has eliminated the tax deductibility of commercials bought on U.S. stations whose signals reach Canadian audiences. In reprisal, President Carter is asking Congress to remove the deduction for U.S. advertisers on Canadian stations.

Canadians are justifiably exasperated by the failure of the U.S. Senate to ratify an East Coast fisheries treaty that the two countries signed 17 months ago. In effect, Canada is being asked to reopen talks on the treaty because New England fishermen are dissatisfied with their scallop quotas. So what was to be an agreement to unite neighbors is, perversely, driving them apart.

Who cares about Canada? An obliging neighbor has traditionally given Americans small reason to care. But Canadians groping for a new sense of nationhood are in a touchy state. Whoever aspires to lead in Washington ought to reckon with the Canadian cold front before it turns into a Mexican-style twister.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### International Opinion

#### Another Arab Union

Under existing circumstances, it is easy to understand why Moamer Qadhafi has reverted once again to his old hopes of a pan-Arab movement. However unsuccessful his efforts may have been in the past, they did divert the eyes of the Libyan public from other matters

and present the colonel as an important politician of international format. It is also logical for Syria to react favorably to Libya's suggestion of a union, for Syria is at present heavily isolated and the country's history suggests that this is a situation that can easily lead to changes of regime.

— From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

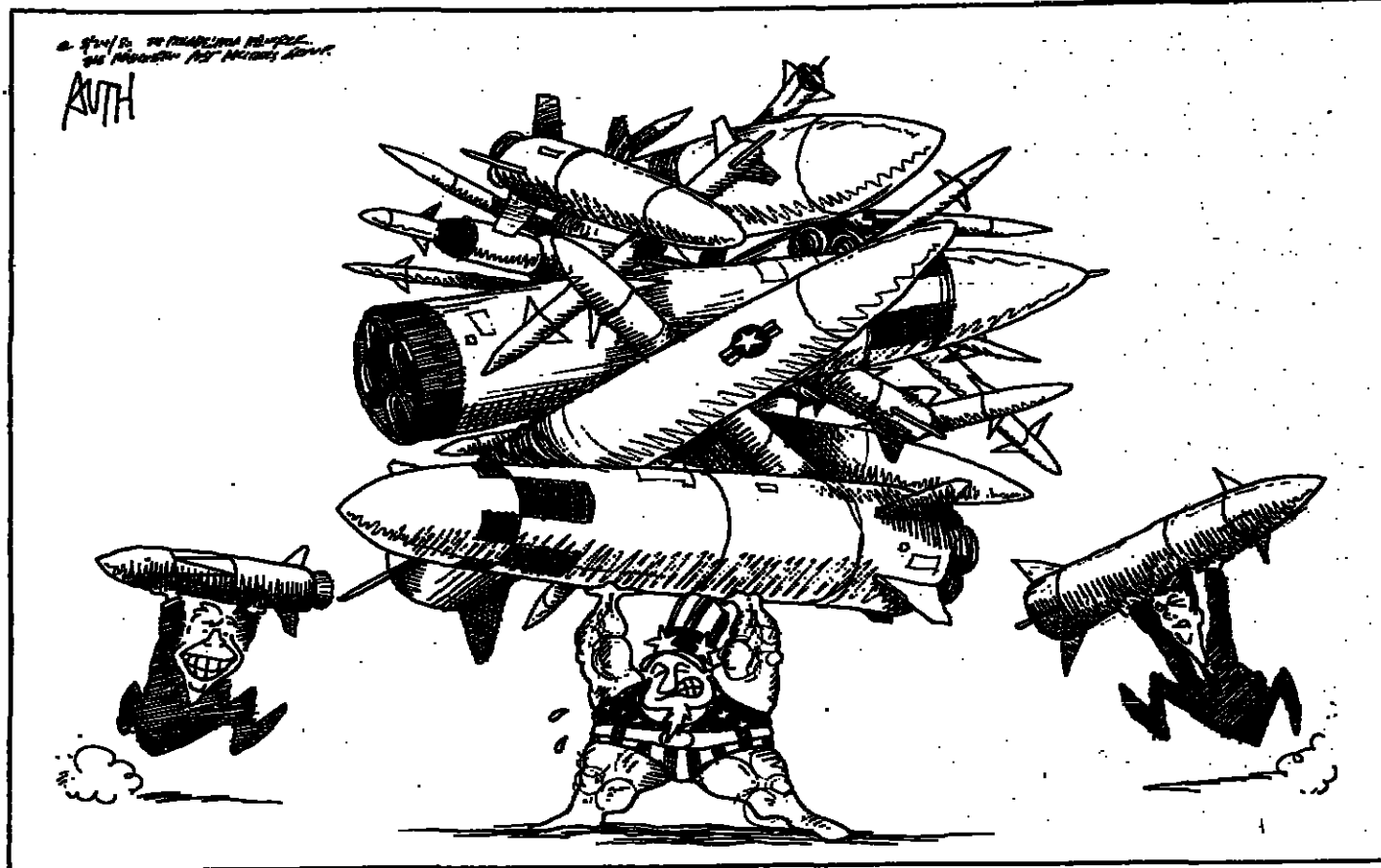
September 16, 1905

NEW YORK — After many years of battling against difficulties, direct cable communication from the United States to China and Japan by way of the Commercial Cable Co. is assured. An agreement was signed yesterday between the Japanese government and the Commercial Cable Co. Clarence Mackay, president of the company, said yesterday, "With a cable just completed to Newfoundland, a fifth cable to Europe that will be completed in a month, the cable from Guam to Japan and one from Manila to Shanghai, we will have a system extending more than two-thirds of the way around the globe." Both Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt had given hearty support to the enterprise.

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 16, 1930

BERLIN — Three facts stand out as the result of the German elections held yesterday: 1) the overwhelming and most unexpected victory of the National Socialists, or Nazis, led by Adolf Hitler, who have increased their seats in the Reichstag from 12 to 107; 2) the progress of the Communist Party, which now becomes the third largest party in Germany; 3) the crushing defeat of the bourgeois parties, including the People's Party, representing chiefly business interests, of which the late Dr. Stresemann was the leader and which stood for a rapprochement with France. Both Hitlerites and Communists are actuated by a desire to wreck democratic government through parliamentary representation.



## A Warning: Arms — but No Arms Race

By Maxwell D. Taylor

WASHINGTON — From the campaign oratory being expended on the need to restore U.S. military strength and the rival solutions being advanced by party leaders, one can foresee a formalized arms race with the Russians sponsored by the next administration.

Regardless of who wins the election, the new president will feel obliged, in consistency with his party platform initially at least, to support a military program purporting to seek either military parity with or superiority over the Soviet Union. Thus, we will be committed to an arms race, which I deplore. Although the race concept may appeal to a sport-loving public and thus facilitate explanations of the need to spend more for arms, it is not the way to regain the military strength needed to support our purposes and interests over the tempestuous years ahead — the proper objective of a sound military policy.

### Ill-Defined Goal

My first objection is that, in an arms race to achieve parity with or superiority over the Russians, the goal is too ill-defined for program planning and the location of the finish line, even if it is discernible, may be changed at will by the Soviets. While the race is in progress, the relative position of the runners is also uncertain. Thus an arms race may be endless and its outcome indeterminate.

These uncertainties arise from inability to define the terms, parity and superiority, with any degree of accuracy. Any attempt at clarification will be hampered by the numbers fallacy to which many of us have become addicted in the course of SALT debates and similar attempts to measure comparative military strength. The fallacy is a mistaken belief that by the simple method of counting major components of military strength — missiles, aircraft carriers, bombers, tanks, divisions and the like — it is possible to determine relative military strength between the United States and the Soviet Union.

While numbers have their importance, this method is dangerously misleading, in the case of strategic weapons in particular, since it ignores such critical factors as reliability, quality, survivability and destructive potential of the respective arsenals. Even if a parity were established that took into account all these factors, equality in peace-time numbers would not assure strategic operational quality upon the outbreak of war. Since we must anticipate a Soviet surprise attack to open strategic hostilities, we would need to have more weapons than the Russians at the outset to compensate for first strike losses.

### Verification

Relative strength in conventional forces is even more difficult to verify. In addition to ignoring quality, the numbers method is generally irrelevant to our purpose, since the most extreme U.S. hawk would hardly advocate expanding our 16-division Army to equal or surpass the 180-division Soviet army. Nor would he be likely to demand forces able to establish and maintain superiority over the Russians in such places as the Baltic, the Black Sea, Hungary or Poland. Our current difficulty in creating a limited military presence in the Gulf region in deference to the Carter doctrine is a timely reminder of the dominant roles of time, place, geography, and logistics in determining relative conventional strength and the severe disadvantages of conducting military operations far from home. One may hope that this experience will recall to our Washington strategists the age-old saying, "A cock has influence on his own dunghill," and thereby make them wary of tests of strength in the Soviet front yard.

Given these doubts, a new president committed to a race is likely to adhere at the start to the promises and statements of intentions contained in his party platform. The position of both parties favors the big, expensive, highly visible weapons and equipment in which the Russians have a reasonably clear numerical advantage — mainly the specialized weapons of strategic warfare. For an administration seeking military funds from Congress, such weapons have the advantage of bearing familiar names like the MX missile, the B-1

bomber, the Trident submarine, the new Cruise missiles and the once-abandoned anti-ballistic missile. Since their manpower needs are small, they have the further advantage of not raising embarrassing manpower questions regarding the need to return to some form of conscription. Both parties have indicated continued support for the all-volunteer system.

The big-weapon bias implicit in an arms race is ample ground for rejecting it as a substitute for sound military policy. By giving top priority to strategic weapons and thereby to preparations to forestall the least probable of our major military threats, it will lead us to expend much of our resources on the wrong things or in the wrong order of priority. It will confirm us in the neglect of our conventional forces despite their present shortages in trained men, weapons, equipment and munitions necessary for combat readiness. Yet these are the forces we need right now to discourage any further Soviet advance toward Middle East oil fields, the control of which would give Moscow irre-

sistible political and economic leverage over the NATO nations and Japan.

They are also the forces that guarantee the security of our home base in the Western Hemisphere, insure an ability to reinforce our overseas deployments in Europe and Asia and prevent the interruption of our trade with important overseas markets, the fatal and growing dependence of our economy on imports of scarce raw materials — petroleum and industrial minerals — has given a new vulnerability to U.S. security and a new mission to U.S. conventional forces — the maintenance of access to key markets.

We cannot get forces capable of such tasks by racing and slavishly imitating the Russians, thereby adding the Russian arms race to our own. We must have a military policy made to meet our peculiar needs — one that identifies our real threats worldwide and allocates resources to them in appropriate quantity and priority. It would determine the tasks that the armed forces must be able to perform and then design the force

structure capable of performing them. The only race involved would be to meet program targets on scheduled time, with both targets and time set in Washington, not Moscow.

All this is not to say that the Soviet Union is not at present our most dangerous international adversary — one requiring unremitting attention. But that fact must not cause us to overlook the many dangers arising from other sources with little or no Soviet connection — the increasing turbulence in the Third World, the weakness of many of our allies, the disastrous dependence of our economy on imports and the global consequences of population explosion. A rational military policy must prepare against all real dangers from whatever source, and in so doing take due account of that part of Soviet strength that may do serious harm to the United States.

The writer, now retired from the Army, was chairman of the joint chiefs of staff during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

## Japan's Debate on Security

By Kenneth L. Adelman

WASHINGTON — In a surrealistic way, Japan's security reawakening of today resembles the declining Age of our country. Undeniably something momentous is happening, yet its pace drives observers to distraction.

Those patient enough to watch the Kabuki-like episode usually focus on the figures. Japan allocates but 0.9 percent of its gross national product for defense (1.1 percent if calculated on NATO terms), placing it at rock bottom for any major country. Yet its defense expenditures are creeping up. The Cabinet recently approved defense growth of at least 9.7 percent for next year, thereby exempting the military from a 7.9 percent across-the-board ceiling on spending increases. Continuing such increases would have Japan break the 1 percent barrier by mid-decade. That's still a far cry from the level of effort of the Soviet Union (11-13 percent), the United States (5 percent) or even European powers (3-4 percent). But the focus on figures fizzes a more critical phenomenon: The Japanese are once again seriously debating security affairs.

The signs are everywhere. Last month's conference sponsored by the Japan Center for the Study of Security Issues received far more public attention and private contemplation than the previous three sessions I have attended since 1977.

Trial balloons on an array of security issues are now floating about. In July, the Foreign Ministry ruminated on the Japanese Self-Defense Force's contributing to UN peacekeeping missions abroad. In August, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's defense expert, former Director of the Self-Defense Forces Asano Mihara, spoke of revising the 20-year-old U.S.-Japan Mutual Security Pact, which defines "not an alliance but

a kind of protective treaty" palpably out of tune with the times. Most ticklish of all, Justice Minister Seikei Okuno lately recommended a new home-grown constitution, one deleting the U.S.-imposed Article Nine, wherein Japan "forever" renounces "the threat or use of force" and pledges to fashion an unarmed, indeed pacifistic state.

All such trial balloons are shot down rapid-fire by the vociferous press and righteous opposition. More remarkable is their being floated around such prestigious Japanese quarters in the first place.

### Different

To a finely tuned ear, the sounds emanating from Japan's leaders are also a tad different. The late Premier Masayoshi Ohira thrice dubbed the Soviet Union a "cautious, defensive" country just as its troops were busy invading Afghanistan. The new Premier Zenko Suzuki seems of sterner stuff. He recently told his people, "We should be prepared to defend ourselves by ourselves." This statement would be bland if not inane in other world capitals, but in Tokyo it is stunning. The prevailing postwar assumption had been that Americans should be prepared to defend Japan largely by themselves.

Part of the change in tune comes from forces within. An Ohira-appointed blue ribbon panel this summer concluded that it is undesirable for international stability that Japan continue to remain an economic giant, political dwarf and military midget. The panel recommended increasing defense spending by 20 percent next year, adding \$2 billion on top of this fiscal year's \$9.3-billion defense budget.

But much of the change comes from powers beyond. An incongruous pair of old Asian hands —

Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield — figure most prominently. Both men launched stellar careers by clamoring for U.S. military reinforcement. Both now clamor for U.S. and Japanese military reinforcement.

The Chinese publicly urge Japan to double its defense efforts to around 2 percent of GNP, while the more modest Americans want Japan to allocate 1 percent by 1984, rather than 1985 as Tokyo currently plans.

Both influential parties dwell on the rising Soviet threat. And both recognize the need for Japan to better coordinate its military plans and operations with others, regardless of its own force size. Today, for instance, the Communist Chinese participate more actively in NATO affairs by watching European maneuvers and sharing information, than do the Japanese.

Smaller Asian states have likewise overcome former fright of greater Japanese security efforts. Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Singapore even applaud increased Japanese defense measures, if only with the sound of one hand clapping. ASEAN states figure that the best way to head off any scary Japanese rearmament and to stave off any scary Soviet pressure is through a gradual but significant Japanese buildup within a tight U.S. security embrace.

### Debated

The dialogue on defense is more dramatic than the action. For barring some volcanic eruption — such as a second Korean conflict or a first Chinese-Soviet one — the Japanese will move on security most gingerly.

In that political system, policies are more often debated than decided. There, the government defines its role as subtly forging a wide consensus among key factions rather than heroically leading them toward a clear objective. A consensus is unmistakably emerging that Japan's security is inadequate to the times, but none that an enormous amount should be done about it anytime soon.

Mr. Adelman, of the Strategic Studies Center of SRI International is author of the new book, "African Realities" (Crane-Russak). He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

JOHN C. AUSLAND.

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## Pop Music

## Q:ley Bassey: Behind the Elegance

By Dennis Hunt  
Los Angeles Times Service

R. Calif. — It is hard to imagine Shirley Bassey in a mundane setting — a rundown bar, or some colorless place cluttered with a recent afternoon she was appropriate setting — a luxurious house on the edge of Los Angeles. Bassey, who lives in Switzerland, this was a day in her life. She was in town for a vacation, and she was in town for a vacation. (She is appearing in London this week at the Apollo Victoria through Sept. 21.) She is so swathed in elegance, there are other her that often are overlooked. For Bassey, who is in her mid-40s, is a 25-year-old daughter has an 8-year-old son. Bassey also has a 14-year-old son-year-old daughter. The entire brood was in the air.

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## References

Notes, the Art of . . . , the New Bartlett's

By Herbert Mitgang  
New York Times Service

ORK — The newly revised 15th edition of "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations" — the book that for 125 years has made students and speechmakers seem smarter than they by providing quotations to sprinkle among their own words — proves once again that it is ephemeral — fame and the famous as well (Marcus).

## Impressive Credentials

sh to dispute Beck's selections, you had better come up with credentials as impressive as hers: Radcliffe College, the Sorbonne University. She has been backed up by Mary Raskin, Brown, and scores of many-splendored authorities. ("By city do you act?" — Ethan Allen.)

## Missing Words

there are people, or words, that have been pared out of the 1. Nothing has been out from the Bible, nothing from Shakespeare. Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world. — Shelley.



Bassey: The conflicts of career and family.

relieve her life, she probably would not be an entertainer.

"I would get an education, work at something and concentrate on being a good mother. If I was to live my life over and I knew I'd be in show business, then I don't think I'd get married or have children. It's been too demanding on me and very unfair to my family. An entertainer has to break himself into pieces, part for the public and part for the family, and they get hurt."

Bassey, who is in her mid-40s, is a 25-year-old daughter has an 8-year-old son. Bassey also has a 14-year-old son-year-old daughter. The entire brood was in the air.

## Gourding the Line on What Are Really Squashes or Pumpkins

IN 1540 or thereabouts Hernando de Alvarado, a scout for Coronado's penetration of the U.S. southwest, reported that the territory he had explored grew melons. They could not have been melons, Old World fruits that did not exist in America until Europeans brought them there. What were they, then? Almost certainly what other early explorers also called melons for want of a better word: squashes or pumpkins.

In 1584 Jacques Cartier reported from the St. Lawrence region that he had found there *gras melons*, which was translated into English as "big melons," but as "pompions" — pumpkins. As early as 1586, English botanists began writing about "melons" and "millions" as meaning pumpkins. They had picked the word up perhaps from Thomas Hariot, who in the same year reported the presence in Virginia of vegetables "called by us pompions, melons, and gourds, because they are of the like forms as those kinds in England."

In 1672 John Josselyn wrote of "squashes," but more truly "squashersquashes," a kind of melon or rather gourd, for they sometimes degenerate into gourds. Some of them are green, some yellow, some longish, like a gourd, others round, like an apple; all of them are pleasant food boiled and buttered, and seasoned with spice. But the yellow squash — called apple squash (because like an apple) about the bigness of a pomewater — is the best kind.

There are several references to these small squashes in early writings; at the beginning of the century they were still being cultivated, but rarely, as a curiosity, for they were too small to compete commercially with larger varieties as a food; I do not know if anybody grows them still.

## Sea Cucumbers

The Europeans who encountered squashes and pumpkins in America had to compare them to melons or some other European vegetable or fruit because they had never seen anything quite like them before and had no word for them. (The French, in the 16th century, called the summer squash "the sea cucumber.") Despite some assertions that European varieties of squash existed, and despite the caution that persists to this day among botanists, who describe these vegetables as of uncertain

origin, I think we may make bold to assert that squashes and pumpkins are uniquely American and were completely unknown to the Old World before the time of Columbus.

We are told nevertheless that squash was grown in the hanging gardens of Babylon, that Pliny mentioned it, that Apicius gave recipes for it and that Martial gave a dinner composed entirely of different kinds of squash, each having a distinctive taste; that they were grown in Gaul; that in the very first post-Roman cookbook, that of Plinius, there was a recipe for squash soup; and that squash was on the list of plants that Charlemagne ordered grown on his domains. This last assertion gives us the clue. Charlemagne's instructions were written in Latin; I have one translation of them in French and another in English. The French translation of the word Charlemagne used is "cource" — squash — but the English translation is "gourd."

It seems likely that all the pre-Columbian European words we have translated as "squash" really meant gourds. Translators may have shied away from this word because in the West nowadays we tend to think of gourds as ornamental but inedible. Many kinds of gourd, however, can be eaten. In the 13th century Albertus Magnus spoke of edible gourds and in the 17th century named two species. In the time of Louis XV, Pierre Poivre reported that in the gardens of Pondicherry, a French enclave in India, there was every kind of *citraille*, of which the most curious was what he called the *pipan-gaya*, "which is shaped like a fat snake." This sounds like the snake gourd, and as *citraille* can mean either pumpkin or gourd, we may suspect that the others were gourds too, especially since some botanists think India is the homeland of Lagenaria, the gourd genus.

It seems likely that just as squashes and pumpkins are almost certainly exclusive to the New World, gourds belonged exclusively to the Old. This is sometimes disputed, usually on the theory that since gourds, especially the bottle gourd, serve as vessels to hold liquids, vegetables of this family capable of serving the same purpose in the New World must be gourds, too. Hence Amerigo Vesputius in 1489 wrote of the small dried "gourds" that the Indi-

## Waverley Root

ans of Trinidad suspended about their necks, and there are many other references to vessels made of these vegetables, some of enormous size.

## Cooking Vessels

The ability to hold liquids is not an infallible method of identifying gourds. Latin America still uses hard-shelled squashes or pumpkins not only to hold liquids, but as cooking vessels: a popular Argentine dish, *caribonada criolla*, is a complicated beef stew baked in a hollowed-out squash, which doubles as an ingredient and a cooking pot. It was probably such hard-rinded squashes that Vesputius saw.

The case for the exclusively American character of squashes and pumpkins is much less debatable. No traces of squashes or pumpkins have ever been found in ancient Egypt, whose tombs did yield water flasks made from gourds. The Bible does not mention them. There is no word for squash in Sanskrit, nothing resembling it was described in ancient Chinese writings, and it has never been found in a wild state in Asia. Botanical works contain no references to squash before the discovery of America, but there is a rash of them immediately afterwards, for the Europeans, beginning with Columbus, were impressed by this strange new food and hastened to send specimens of it to naturalists.

Columbus, in his account of his first voyage, wrote of coming upon a populous village at the eastern end of Cuba where there were great expanses of fields "planted with several native plants and with *calebazzas*" — meaning gourds, but it is practically certain that they were squashes. (In the Caribbean islands large squashes and pumpkins are still called *calebazzas*.) Cabeza de Vaca reported pumpkins "better and more flavorful than those of Spain" — which once more must have been the gourds then cultivated in Europe. Botanists now began to describe these plants. Whenever they recorded the origin, they invariably referred to America, or gave the plants American place names.

The word "squash" is "American Latin," in the Narragansett language *askutasquash* — "their vine apples." Roger Williams explained, "which the English from them call squashes." The meaning of the Indian term is given by many authorities as "something eaten raw," a translation I once repeated innocently myself, though I thought it a trifle strange, for I had never heard of Indians eating squash raw. I have since discovered that what it really means is "something eaten green," which makes sense for squash — summer squash at least — is a vegetable picked and eaten before it is ripe.

It is possible that the squash was the very first food to be cultivated by American Indians; it seems at least to have been the first within the so-called "Indian triad" of maize, beans and squash, which constituted the basis of the Indian diet in both Americas. North and South, a diet which W.R. Aykroyd and Joyce Doughty pointed out, "has hardly changed since prehistoric times." Archaeological finds in Mexican caves, dated variously from 4,000 to 9,000 B.C., yielded squash seeds of cultivated varieties, while beans found with them were still from wild plants; as for maize, that did not appear at all until a good deal later. Squash was being cultivated by the Pueblo Indians of the southwestern United States at least by the beginning of our era, and probably long before.

As soon as we reach historical times, explorers of America begin to report on the importance of squash. Friar Bernardino de Sahagun wrote that squash seeds and squash flowers appeared on the table of Montezuma, both are still eaten today, the first like peanuts or pistachios, for instance, the Middle East and Russia, the second in various dishes of Zuni Indian cooking, and in many European and Asiatic countries in the form of deep-fried squash-flower fritters.

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• SPECIAL OFFER of my own savings in return for most interesting job opportunity. I am a highly motivated graduate. Trilingual: arabic, french, english, italian, career minded. Ref.: 69 Paris Cedex 11/CJ.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

12 Month Stock										12 Month Bond									
Yield	Price	Div.	Yield	Price	Div.	Yield	Price	Div.	Yield	Price	Div.	Yield	Price	Div.	Yield	Price	Div.		
10%	13	10	10%	13	10	10%	13	10	10%	13	10	10%	13	10	10%	13	10		
11%	14	11	11%	14	11	11%	14	11	11%	14	11	11%	14	11	11%	14	11		
12%	15	12	12%	15	12	12%	15	12	12%	15	12	12%	15	12	12%	15	12		
13%	16	13	13%	16	13	13%	16	13	13%	16	13	13%	16	13	13%	16	13		
14%	17	14	14%	17	14	14%	17	14	14%	17	14	14%	17	14	14%	17	14		
15%	18	15	15%	18	15	15%	18	15	15%	18	15	15%	18	15	15%	18	15		
16%	19	16	16%	19	16	16%	19	16	16%	19	16	16%	19	16	16%	19	16		
17%	20	17	17%	20	17	17%	20	17	17%	20	17	17%	20	17	17%	20	17		
18%	21	18	18%	21	18	18%	21	18	18%	21	18	18%	21	18	18%	21	18		
19%	22	19	19%	22	19	19%	22	19	19%	22	19	19%	22	19	19%	22	19		
20%	23	20	20%	23	20	20%	23	20	20%	23	20	20%	23	20	20%	23	20		
21%	24	21	21%	24	21	21%	24	21	21%	24	21	21%	24	21	21%	24	21		
22%	25	22	22%	25	22	22%	25	22	22%	25	22	22%	25	22	22%	25	22		
23%	26	23	23%	26	23	23%	26	23	23%	26	23	23%	26	23	23%	26	23		
24%	27	24	24%	27	24	24%	27	24	24%	27	24	24%	27	24	24%	27	24		
25%	28	25	25%	28	25	25%	28	25	25%	28	25	25%	28	25	25%	28	25		
26%	29	26	26%	29	26	26%	29	26	26%	29	26	26%	29	26	26%	29	26		
27%	30	27	27%	30	27	27%	30	27	27%	30	27	27%	30	27	27%	30	27		
28%	31	28	28%	31	28	28%	31	28	28%	31	28	28%	31	28	28%	31	28		
29%	32	29	29%	32	29	29%	32	29	29%	32	29	29%	32	29	29%	32	29		
30%	33	30	30%	33	30	30%	33	30	30%	33	30	30%	33	30	30%	33	30		
31%	34	31	31%	34	31	31%	34	31	31%	34	31	31%	34	31	31%	34	31		
32%	35	32	32%	35	32	32%	35	32	32%	35	32	32%	35	32	32%	35	32		
33%	36	33	33%	36	33	33%	36	33	33%	36	33	33%	36	33	33%	36	33		
34%	37	34	34%	37	34	34%	36	34	34%	37	34	34%	36	34	34%	37	34		
35%	38	35	35%	38	35	35%	37	35	35%	38	35	35%	37	35	35%	37	35		

For more information, write: Industries Inc., Dept. 2, One C Plaza, Greenwich, Conn. 06830



12 Month Stock		Sh.	
High	Low	Div	In

27%	14	GrnFin	.88	4.1	3	771	2
18%	17%	Grnch	1.20	7.8	6	541	2

12 1/2	1 1/2	Grayhd	wf	3.0	11	214
16 1/2	8 1/2	Grayhd	4db	3.0	11	214
7	3 3/4	GlhRty				4

32%	16%	Grum	1.20	4.9	10	124	2
24%	18%	Grum	pf2.80	13		7	2
20%	10	Guardin	.40	1.9	9	x24	u2

20 1/2	1392	G1FWst	5.75	3.8	5 x 2789 2
72 1/2	61 1/4	G1FW	pf 5.75	9.3	x4 6
120 1/2	69 1/4	G1FW	pf 3.87	3.1	x2 12

31 1/2	38 1/2	GINW	BT 2.50	4.9	24	5
34 1/2	30 1/2	GulfOil	2.50	6.3	5 1/2	285
37 1/2	16 1/2	GulfRes	.50	1.9	11	254

47 1/2	30%	GULFR	p11.50	4.0	1	3
43 1/2	19%	GULFR	p11.60	5.4	14	36
12%	9	GHSU1	1.56	12	5	280
45 1/2	34%	GHSU1	p14.00	12	10	1

26%	13%	GulfUtd	1.24	5.8	8	99
17%	10%	Gulfon	.60	1.7	8	48
				H	H	H

10%	4	HMW		4	59	7
25%	16%	HockW	2.20	11	7	11
7%	4%	Halogr		17	4	6

29%	20%	HallFB	1.54	5.4	9	56	2
130%	71%	Hallfbt	2	7.5	18	484	u17
31%	18	HarrP	1.50	5.1	5	87	2

12%	10%	HonJS	1.34e	12	30	1
15%	13%	HonJI	1.84a	12	39	1
13%	7%	Hndlmn	1	8.0	7	x29

44%	21%	Honda	20	1.1	17	119	USA
44%	28%	Honda	2	5.5	6	43	J
38%	26	HarBrJ	1,60	4.4	6	3	II
18%	18%	HarBrJ	22	1.4	4	195	II

1942	104	Holgers	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
39%	274	Harind	5.80	2.017	36	40
24%	1142	Harnish	.40	2.425	580	17
2036	221	HarcBk	2	7.56	19	2

45%	26%	Harris	.80	1.9	16	231	4
36 1/2	28%	Harsco	2	5.4	7	71	3
14%	9%	Hartman	1	0.8	6	35	1

32½	19½	HartHk	.68	2.3	13	13	2
18½	6	HartZd	.40	5.0	6	47	6
15½	11½	HattSe	1.42	12	9	14	13

25%	18%	Hw/IEI	2.44	11.7	103	23
14%	7%	HovesA	.101		64	12
30%	14%	Hozelln	.89	3.0	10	42

18%	9%	Hecks	.30	1.8	7	62	16
53%	16%	Heciam		9	627	44	
34%	21%	HellmB	.80	2.4	10	49	3

44V2	14% Helmh	2.40	5.2	1	60	45
35	26 Helz pF1.70		5.1		30	34
10W	5% HeleneC			7	83	9
20W	1.4 Helz	2.50	4.8	1	215	2

32 1/2	14	HeimInf	1.30	8.2	8	265	21
77 1/2	32 1/2	HeimRP	.29	3	23	190	u79
4 3/4	2 1/4	HemCap				12	u
82 1/2	7 1/2	HemLoc	75a	8.4		11	4

24%	15%	Hercules	1.20	6.0	6	189	20
26½	20	Hershey	1.60	6.2	7	29	25
10%	4	Hessing	10a.	1.0	11	102	11

16½	12	Hesta	df1.60	10.	9	16
34½	23½	Houblin	1.66	5.7	9	360
78½	51½	HewittPk	.40	6.17	607	60

46½	24½	Maxcel	n	52	1.2	20	25	44
25½	12¾	HiShor		50b	2.1	8	129	24
16¾	7	HiVolf		12	2	20	705	u17

37 1/2	26 1/4	Hillenbd	1.30	3.6	7	4	36
48 1/2	25 1/2	Hilton	1.36	2.9	13	435	47
23 1/2	12 1/2	Hobart	1.32	7.2	7	62	18

30%	13%	Holiday	.70	2.2	12	x1830 u3
45%	22 1/2%	HildyA	1.70†	3.7		x14 u46
62 1/2%	18%	HollyS		17	447	u67V

10W	792	HmeG	2.12	2.2	11	899	95
98%	33%	Homst	wi	1.6	74	64	

20%	21	Hand	387	1.5	7	77	25
101	654	Henwil	3	3.3	9	728	90
20%	124	HeavU	1.24	4.6	8	68	18
14	731	HarvBn	21.28	8.1	4	47	14

11th	34%	Horizon		29	467	10V
49%	32%	HospCo	8.40	8.22	397	49%
18%	12	HostIntl	40	23	2	124

34%	27%	Hougm	1.60	4.9	8	3	32
50%	3%	HousFb	.29	3.6	12	416	5
21%	13%	HoushE	1.55	8.2	4	246	1

33%	20%	HouF	2.50	8.7	12	29
37%	24%	HousIn	2.48	9.9	6	339
47%	28%	HousNG	1.30	2.8	9	353

(Continued on Page 16)

**Come to the Brasil  
Export Trade Fair from  
November 14 to 23.**



For more information  
write to:  
Brasil Export  
Rua Brasílio Machado, 29  
São Paulo, Brasil

**The Securities and Investment Banking Affiliate of Deutsche Bank.**

هكذا من الأصل



## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### Peugeot, Fiat to Jointly Develop Car Engine

Peugeot and Fiat have signed an agreement to jointly develop a four-cylinder engine for small cars, the French company said Monday. The agreement, which was announced by Peugeot's chief executive officer, Jean-François Yver, said the two companies will share technical data and develop a common engine for use in their cars. The agreement also covers the development of a common engine for use in their trucks and buses.

### Rio Tinto-Zinc Profits Expected

Rio Tinto-Zinc is expected to show net profit of between \$100 million and \$200 million in the first half of 1980, compared with \$61.6 million in the same period last year, analysts said. The company's earnings are expected to be higher than last year's because of higher metal prices and improved production. The company's earnings are expected to be higher than last year's because of higher metal prices and improved production.

### Montgomery Ward Plans Major Cost Cuts

Montgomery Ward plans to reduce its staff of 116,000 by about 15,000 during the next three years in an effort to cut costs by \$100 million, according to Edward Donnell, chairman of the company. Donnell said the company is looking for ways to reduce costs without sacrificing quality. He said the company is looking for ways to reduce costs without sacrificing quality.

### Firm Enters Coal Pact With China

A Belgian firm has signed a contract to import coal from China to Western Europe, announced Monday by the firm's chairman. The contract is for the import of 200,000 metric tons of coal from China to Western Europe. The contract is for the import of 200,000 metric tons of coal from China to Western Europe.

### Matsushita Sets Date of Shanghai Operation

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. will complete installation of a black-and-white television tube plant in Shanghai before the year ends, the company said Monday. The plant is expected to produce 1.6 million tubes per year. The plant is expected to produce 1.6 million tubes per year.

## Recession-Ending but Inflation Continues

### Recovery Seen for U.S. Economy

Analysts are optimistic that the U.S. economy is beginning to recover from the recession. They say that the economy is beginning to show signs of growth. They say that the economy is beginning to show signs of growth.

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## U.S. Readies Steel-Industry Aids

### Increase Planned On Trigger Price

The U.S. government is preparing to announce a program to help the domestic steel industry. The program is designed to increase the trigger price for imported steel. The program is designed to increase the trigger price for imported steel.

## Drop in W. German Deficit Seen by Bundesbank Chief

The chief of the Bundesbank, Hans Eichel, has said that the West German government's current account deficit is likely to decrease this year. He said that the deficit is likely to decrease this year.

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## U.K. Output Off, Trade Surplus Cut

The U.K. government has announced that it will cut its trade surplus. The government is looking for ways to reduce the trade surplus. The government is looking for ways to reduce the trade surplus.

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## NYSE Gains in Rally

The New York Stock Exchange gained in a rally Monday afternoon. The market was up 1.5 points. The market was up 1.5 points.

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## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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makes a market in all series

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CONVERSION ISSUE

15th September, 1980

U.S. \$100,000,000

## EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

12½ per cent. Notes due 15th September, 1987

in exchange for

9 per cent. Notes of 1975 due 15th September, 1980

12½% Notes not issued, on conversion were purchased by

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

## DIAMOND INVESTMENT

1.00 carat, brilliant cut, export price, \$16

Purity Exceptional White (E) Rare White (G)

Pure V.V.S.2 47,183 29,658

22,019 13,031

All stones certified by International Gemological Institute

The above table indicates our export price and the current price for each stone by A.D.T.

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Diamond Exchange, 78 N. Broad Street, Antwerp

Tel.: 33.03.38. Telex: Diamond 3317

Represented in Europe and U.S.A.

## AKENI

"Service to the Individual"

Cash Deposit Bank Rate middle rates

week ending Friday, September 12, 1980

Currency U.S.\$

Algeria 100 Dinar 9.10

Angola 100 Kwanzas 1.20

Argentina 100 Pesos 1.22

Bahamas 100 Dollars 0.07

Bangladesh 100 Taka 9.50

Bhutan 100 Ngultrum 0.50

Bolivia 100 Bolivianos 10.20

Brazil 100 Reals 1.75

Bulgaria 100 Lev 0.40

Cameroon 100 CFA franc 20.25

Canada 100 Dollars 0.22

Ceylon 100 Rupees 12.00

China 100 Yuan 1.08

Colombia 100 Pesos 0.33

Congo 100 Francs 0.18

Costa Rica 100 Colon 1.00

Cuba 100 Pesos 3.50

Czechoslovakia 100 Koruna 0.14

Dominican Republic 100 Pesos 0.50

Ecuador 100 Sucres 0.50

El Salvador 100 Colon 1.00

Equatorial Guinea 100 CFA franc 20.25

Ethiopia 100 Birr 0.50

France 100 Francs 0.50

Germany 100 Marks 0.50

Ghana 100 Cedi 0.07

Greece 100 Dracmas 0.50

Guatemala 100 Quetzales 0.50

Hong Kong 100 Dollars 0.50

Hungary 100 Forint 0.50

India 100 Rupees 0.50

Indonesia 100 Rupiah 0.50

Italy 100 Lira 0.50

Japan 100 Yen 0.50

Korea 100 Won 0.50

Malaysia 100 Ringgit 0.50

Mexico 100 Pesos 0.50

Morocco 100 Dirham 0.50

Netherlands 100 Guilder 0.50

Nigeria 100 Naira 0.50

Pakistan 100 Rupee 0.50

Panama 100 Balboa 0.50

Paraguay 100 Guaraní 0.50

Peru 100 Sol 0.50

Philippines 100 Peso 0.50

Poland 100 Zloty 0.50

Portugal 100 Escudo 0.50

Romania 100 Lei 0.50

Russia 100 Ruble 0.50

Saudi Arabia 100 Riyal 0.50

Senegal 100 CFA franc 20.25

Singapore 100 Dollar 0.50

South Africa 100 Rand 0.50

Spain 100 Peseta 0.50

Sri Lanka 100 Rupee 0.50

Sweden 100 Krona 0.50

Switzerland 100 Franc 0.50

Taiwan 100 New Dollar 0.50

Tanzania 100 Shilling 0.50

Thailand 100 Baht 0.50

Togo 100 CFA franc 20.25

Tunisia 100 Dinar 0.50

Turkey 100 Lira 0.50

Uganda 100 Shilling 0.50

Ukraine 100 Karbovatnyk 0.50

United Kingdom 100 Pound 0.50

United States 100 Dollar 0.50

Uruguay 100 Peso 0.50

Venezuela 100 Bolivar 0.50

Zambia 100 Kwacha 0.50

Zimbabwe 100 Dollar 0.50



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sares w/ no refunds beginning January 1981. The Dries Letter will be published monthly at the same rates as in effect today, but we'll include at no additional charge the Interim Warning Bulletin (IWB) service, present cost of which is \$75 value.)



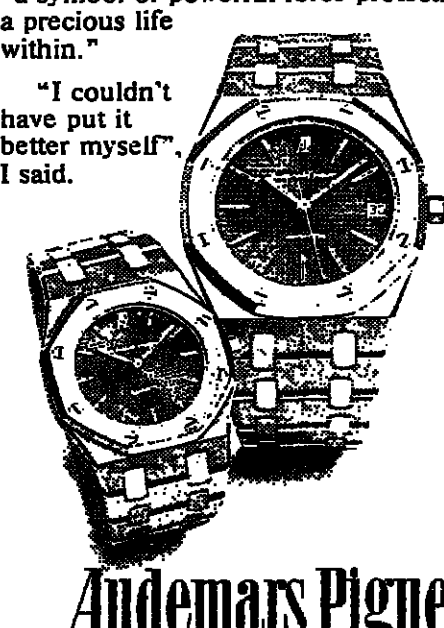




## U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

	Open	High	Low
<b>COTTON No.2</b>			
SLAND 100 lbs. cents per lb.			
Oct	94.00	97.20	95.77
Nov	94.00	96.95	93.96
Dec	94.00	97.00	94.00
May	95.75	96.85	95.00
Jul	95.25	96.00	94.47
Oct	95.00	96.50	97.80
Nov	94.00	94.00	93.60
Est. sales 14,450; sales Fri. 13,211.			
Total open interest Fri. 45,110 us			
Thur.			
<b>COPPER</b>			
SLAND 100 lbs. cents per lb.			
Oct	92.50	93.30	91.10
Nov	92.50	94.30	91.60
Dec	92.50	94.30	91.60
Jan	92.50	94.30	91.60
Mar	92.50	94.30	91.60
May	101.00	102.10	99.70
Jul	101.00	102.10	99.70
Oct	100.50	101.60	99.20
Nov	100.50	101.60	99.20
Jan	100.50	101.60	99.20
May	112.25	112.25	110.60
Jul	112.25	112.25	110.60
Est. sales 7,000; sales Fri. 7,484.			
Total open interest Fri. 45,110 us			
Thur.			
<b>SILVER</b>			
SLAND 100 lbs. oz. cents per 100 lbs.			
Oct	199.00	200.50	197.50
Nov	199.00	200.50	197.50
Dec	199.00	200.50	197.50
Jan	200.00	200.50	198.00
Mar	200.00	200.50	198.00
May	214.45	215.00	213.00
Jul	214.45	215.00	213.00
Oct	220.00	220.50	218.00
Nov	220.00	220.50	218.00
Jan	220.00	220.50	218.00
May	234.00	237.50	233.00
Jul	234.00	237.50	233.00
Oct	240.00	240.50	238.00
Nov	240.00	240.50	238.00
Jan	240.00	240.50	238.00
May	240.00	240.50	238.00
Jul	240.00	240.50	238.00
Est. sales 5,000; sales Fri. 4,597.			
Total open interest Fri. 52,120			
Thur.			
<b>GOLD</b>			
100 100 lbs. dollars per 100 lbs.			
Oct	425.00	427.00	424.00
Nov	425.00	427.00	424.00
Dec	425.00	427.00	424.00
Jan	425.00	427.00	424.00
Mar	425.00	427.00	424.00
May	425.00	427.00	424.00
Jul	425.00	427.00	424.00
Oct	425.00	427.00	424.00
Nov	425.00	427.00	424.00
Jan	425.00	427.00	424.00
Mar	425.00	427.00	424.00
May	425.00	427.00	424.00
Jul	425.00	427.00	424.00
Oct	425.00	427.00	424.00
Nov	425.00	427.00	424.00
Jan	425.00	427.00	424.00
Mar	425.00	427.00	424.00
May	425.00	427.00	424.00
Jul	425.00	427.00	424.00
Oct	425.00	427.00	424.00
Nov	425.00	427.00	424.00
Jan	425.00	427.00	424.00
Mar	425.00	427.00	424.00
May	425.00	427.00	424.00
Jul	425.00	427.00	424.00
Oct	425.00	427.00	424.00
Nov	425.00	427.00	424.00
Jan	425.00	427.00	424.00
Mar	425.00	427.00	424.00
May	425.00	427.00	424.00
Jul	425.00	427.00	424.00
Oct	425.00	427.00	424.00
Nov	425.00	427.00	424.00
Jan	425.00	427.00	424.00
Mar	425.00	427.00	424.00
May	425.00	427.00	

<p><b>Commodity Index</b></p> <p><b>September 15, 1958</b></p>	
<p>Close</p> <p>Moody's ..... 1,392.39 f</p> <p>1-2 Year..... 139.19</p> <p>Dow Jones Sand 444.50</p> <p>D.J. Future..... 474.50</p>	<p>Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1951.</p> <p>1-2 Year : base 100 : Jan. 1, 1958.</p> <p>Sand : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1951.</p> <p>Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 19.</p>
<p><b>Monday's</b></p> <p><b>New Highs and</b></p>	
<p><b>NEW HIGHS—134</b></p>	
<p>AMint</p> <p>Alcoa Inc</p> <p>ACent Mfg</p> <p>Anstalt</p> <p>AnchHoch</p> <p>Baker Int</p> <p>BarrWool</p> <p>BleichHPer</p> <p>BrattWool</p> <p>BritishWool</p> <p>Bum Shagw</p> <p>Brown Grp</p> <p>Buck Elys</p> <p>BurnerCo</p> <p>CB</p> <p>CamBarr Int</p> <p>CamWoolW</p> <p>CowClays</p>	<p>Gardiner</p> <p>HochBarr</p> <p>HandyHr</p> <p>HartmanL</p> <p>HammPeyn</p> <p>Hemlock</p> <p>High Vols</p> <p>Indus Corp</p> <p>Iselin</p> <p>ICN Pharms</p> <p>Int'l Soap</p> <p>Jay Alld</p> <p>Kaiser</p> <p>KnightRid</p> <p>Kraft</p> <p>KvetsCam</p> <p>Lea Corp</p> <p>Lea Supple</p> <p>Lea Supple</p>



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**GREAT PERSON**

Internet







[illegible]

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

S	T	O	P	M	A	N	I	A	P	E	A
L	A	M	A	S	T	O	O	D	O	R	N
A	R	E	S	T	O	I	E	L	E	I	M
M	A	N	T	A	P	R	O	P	O	S	E
			O	U	T	A	S	T	R	O	
			P	A	R	K	E	R			
			P	U	P	A	A	S	T	R	O
			A	R	A	L	G	O	A	L	E
			N	E	S	E	T				
			D	E	S	C	O	R			
			B	A	S	E	B	A	L	L	
			R	A	P	T					
			A	G	E	L					
			T	Y	R	E					

HIGH			LOW			HIGH			LOW		
ALGAE	C	F	C	F	C	ALGAE	C	F	C	F	C
AMSTERDAM	18	64	13	55	Cloudy	LOS ANGELES	27	81	16	61	Fair
ANKARA	25	77	9	48	Fair	MADRID	19	61	15	59	Fair
ANTWERP	29	84	19	64	Fair	MANILA	19	61	15	59	Fair
AUCKLAND	29	84	19	64	Fair	MEXICO CITY	19	64	9	48	Cloudy
BANGKOK	30	86	21	67	Overcast	MIAMI	30	86	24	75	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	72	22	72	Fair	MILWAUKEE	24	72	19	64	Cloudy
BELGRADE	17	63	11	49	Cloudy	MONTREAL	13	55	7	45	Fair
BERLIN	17	63	11	51	Cloudy	MOSCOW	17	63	9	49	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	64	13	55	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	23	73	16	61	Cloudy
BURBANK	29	84	23	73	Overcast	NEW YORK	23	73	16	61	Cloudy
SUBURBAN	19	66	10	50	Overcast	NEW YORK	24	75	14	61	Cloudy
SUBURBAN	19	66	10	50	Overcast	NICE	25	77	18	64	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	24	76	18	63	Overcast	OSAKA	25	77	18	64	Cloudy
CALCUTTA	24	76	18	63	Overcast	PARIS	20	68	8	46	Fair
CASABLANCA	18	64	13	55	Cloudy	PEKING	18	64	10	50	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	63	10	50	Cloudy	PRAGUE	16	61	11	52	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	19	64	Foggy	RIO DE JANEIRO	14	57	10	50	Rain
DALLAS	29	84	23	73	Overcast	ROME	27	81	16	61	Foggy
EDINBURGH	15	59	9	48	Rain	SAN PAULO	27	81	20	68	Cloudy
FLORENCE	29	84	14	57	Foggy	SINGAPORE	27	81	20	68	Cloudy
FREMONT	16	62	11	49	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	27	81	20	68	Cloudy
GENEVA	18	64	4	43	Fair	SINGAPORE	25	76	21	70	Foggy
HELSINKI	15	59	8	46	Showers	SOFIA	24	75	14	52	Overcast
HONOLULU	29	84	23	73	Cloudy	STAMBOL	14	57	11	52	Overcast
HONG KONG	28	82	25	77	Cloudy	SYDNEY	28	82	25	77	Cloudy
HOUSTON	25	76	20	67	Foggy	TAIPEI	30	86	24	75	Fair
ISTANBUL	17	63	11	51	Fair	TEHRAN	34	93	21	70	Fair
JAKARTA	30	86	25	77	Cloudy	TEHRAN	29	86	24	75	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	17	63	14	57	Cloudy	TOKYO	30	86	21	70	Fair
KANSAS CITY	29	84	17	63	Fair	TUNIS	32	90	18	64	Fair
KANSAS CITY	29	84	23	73	Overcast	VIENNA	25	77	19	67	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	16	61	9	48	Overcast	WARSAW	15	59	10	50	Cloudy
LIMA	21	69	18	63	Overcast	WASHINGTON	30	86	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	32	91	28	82	Foggy	ZURICH	18	64	6	43	Fair
LONDON	32	91	28	82	Foggy						

Drafting Room      24 hours

Broadcasts of 8800, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 1100, 1200, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2200, 5000  
 (All times GMT).

**Suggested frequencies**

Western Europe: 448KHz and 463M Medium Wave, 5.975, 6.525, 7.124, 7.185, 7.255, 9.416, 9.700, 12.095 and  
 15.070 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 25, 31 and 39 meter bands.

Eastern Africa: 143KHz and 212M Medium Wave, 25.620, 27.660, 17.885, 15.400, 12.095, 11.800, 9.880, 7.120 and  
 6.520 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39  
 and 40 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25.620, 21.470, 15.670, 11.250, 9.410, 7.230 and 5.975 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 25, 31  
 and 40 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25.620, 21.470, 17.880, 15.400, 11.820, 9.470, 7.185 and 6.005 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 25, 31, 40  
 and 49 meter bands.

Asiatic East: 120KHz and 272M Medium Wave, 25.620, 21.470, 17.770, 15.760, 11.970, 7.440, 7.180 and  
 5.990 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 143KHz and 212M Medium Wave, 25.620, 21.470, 15.500, 12.770, 11.670, 11.790, 9.600, 7.180 and  
 6.195 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 143KHz, 17.740, 15.510, 11.880, 9.670, 6.195 and 3.975 KHz in the 11, 12, 14, 25, 31, 48  
 and 75 meter bands. Also 15.510, 11.880, 9.670, 6.195 and 3.975 KHz in the 11, 12, 14, 25, 31, 48 and 75 meter bands.

However, with 217 bears sighted last year, the hospital workers decided to guard against a surprise encounter by obtaining employer-financed transportation home after their night shifts, parks official Paul Ratson said.

LOOK, DO YOU THINK I ENJOY BOSSING YOU AROUND?

DO YOU HONESTLY THINK THAT JUST BECAUSE I'M YOUR OLDER SISTER, I ACTUALLY ENJOY TELLING YOU WHAT TO DO?

DO YOU REALLY THINK I ENJOY IT?

YES

HOW DID YOU KNOW?

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WHAT'S IN THE JAR?

THE ACTUAL BARNACLES I SCRAPED FROM NOAH'S ARK.

HOW DID YOU KNOW IT WAS NOAH'S ARK?

THE STATEROOMS WERE LOADED WITH HIS AND HER TOWELS.

1 I NEED SOME MONEY FOR OUR SHOPPING TRIP

2 HIS WALLET'S STICKING OUT— BUT I CAN'T DO IT WHILE HE'S SLEEPING

3 OH, GO AHEAD "YOU'RE RIGHT"— HE WON'T MIND

4

9-16

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THAT CONCLUDES MY REPORT, SIR. WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?

9-16

SIR?

FEW PEOPLE HAVE THE ABILITY TO SLEEP WITH THEIR EYES OPEN!

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WELL DONE, LASS, I'LL GIVE YOU ANOTHER LESSON TOMORROW NIGHT.

WHO'D AVE THOUGHT THAT A DIZZY THING LIKE ME WOULD EVER GET THE HANG OF A GAME LIKE THAT!

BILLIARDS ROOM

STICK BY ME, KID, AND YOU'LL LEARN A LOT.

THAT'S THE TRUTH - FOR INSTANCE, I'VE LEARNED HOW MUCH PATIENCE I'VE GOT.

THAT'S THE TRUTH - FOR INSTANCE, I'VE LEARNED HOW MUCH PATIENCE I'VE GOT.

9-16

Garry Shandling

DR. MORGAN NEEDS AT LEAST 45 MINUTES FOR A NEW PATIENT PHYSICAL. I CAN GIVE YOU AN APPOINTMENT FOR THE 24th, A WEEK FROM TOMORROW.

IS THERE NO CHANCE OF HIS BEING SEEN TODAY? THIS IS SORT OF AN EMERGENCY.

LOOK, LET ME SPEAK TO THE DOCTOR. TELL HIM IT'S BARBARA VAN KIRK. HE'LL REMEMBER ME AS 'BABS'.

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SO, AND IF I HAVE A SEAT, J.J.?

SUIT YOURSELF. THANKS.

SO WHAT ARE YOU WATCHING?

HEY, THAT'S GREAT. LOOK LIKE A PRE-GOOD CHANNEL, TOO.

TELEVISION.

**Yesterday's** | **Jumbles:** BATON SWAMP JUSTLY INBORN  
| **Answer:** What happened to the watch that was  
| stolen by a tramp?—IT WAS ON THE RUM

**Christopher Lehmann-**  
*the staff of The New York*

Anatole Broyard is on  
The New York Times

Neither side was vulnerable  
ding:

East	South	West
1 ♠	2 ♠	Pass
Pass	4 ♠	Pass

Later South realized that he had formed the wrong plan at the first trick. He should have ducked and







